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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,223—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th Nov.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4205	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4795	850	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th "
			TUESDAY, 5 P.M.	
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

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Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

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POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	330	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 15th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 14th November, 1894. Agents.

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Bombay, 15th November, 1894.

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J. M. CAMPBELL,
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Bombay, General Stamp Office, 14th November, 1894.

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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

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Secretary, G. T. Charities.

G. T. Charities, Fort, Bombay, 15th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOSWAMI SHRI VRUJRAJJI VRUJBHUSHUNJEE has Contracted to SELL to MEMON JOOMA ESSA the following Property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mama Devi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 369 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, under Old Nos. 582, 583, New No. 7830, Old Survey Nos. 2991, 2992, New Survey No. 1365, together with the messuage, building, house or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under C Ward No. 791, and Street No. 141 at 157, and which premises are bounded on the North partly by a gully and partly by the property of Parsee Cawasjee Hormusjee Gadiwalla, on the South partly by the property belonging to charity of Kanjee Khetsey, partly by a gully, and partly by the property of Kunsara Curson Purshotum, on the East partly by a gully and partly by the aforesaid property of Parsee Cawasjee Hormusjee Gadiwalla, and on the West by the Public Road, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Goswami Shri Vrujraiji Vrujbhushunjee.

All persons having any claim to or against the property described above by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office (No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort), within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.—Dated this 14th Day of November, 1894.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Dealers, being the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, have Entered into a new FREIGHT CONTRACT with the Manchester, Bombay and General Navigation Company, Agents Messrs. Forwood Bros., London, for Carriage of all Piece-goods indented or purchased by them or on their account from Glasgow, Manchester, and other places in Great Britain and America to Bombay from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895. The Rate of Freight is 16 Shillings and Six Pence per Ton from Glasgow to Bombay, and 20 Shillings per Ton from Manchester, &c., to Bombay, with 10 per cent. Primage in each case. From and after the said Date the words, DEALERS STEAMER, DEALERS LINE OF STEAMERS, and other similar words in Contract entered into or hereafter to be entered into by the said Dealers will have reference to the said Line of Steamers only.

All Firms ordering, indenting, shipping or contracting to purchase Piece-goods in any place in Great Britain and America, on behalf of the said Dealers, are requested to Ship the said Goods from and after 1st January, 1895, only in a Steamer belonging to the said Line of Steamers, and none others, and are so Warned that failure to Ship the said in the said Line of Steamers shall Constitute a Breach of Contract on the part of the said Firms.

MAWJEE PREMJEE TULSIDAS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, will be held in the Association Hall, Shaik Memon Street, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1. To re-consider the Resolutions passed in the year 1884 regarding Salesmen of Importing Houses.

2. To consider the Application made by Messrs. Owen and Okell to join the new Freight Contract.

MAWJEE PREMJEE TULSIDASS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th November, 1894.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

AT ALL HOTELS.
AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no substitution.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1842.

OF ALL RETAILERS. WINES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NAME OF

COOKE is as FAMOUS

In the Circus World as that of Irving in the Theatrical Firmament, and the present Representative is in no way inferior to his predecessors.—VIDE *Ceylon Independent*.

COOKE'S CIRCUS,

Recently Arrived in India after a Successful Tour of the Continent, America, and South Africa,

Received on all hands with

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM !

Lady and Gentlemen Riders of Repute,
Lady Acrobats, Lady Gymnasts,
Lady Clowns, Lady Ring Mistresses.

A CLUSTER OF BRILLIANCY !
A GALAXY OF BEAUTY ! !

The Celebrated COOKE FAMILY in their ACROBATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. GEORGE .....England's Jockey Rider.
MR. HERCULES .....The European Man of Strength.

An entirely new form of entertainment for India.

Miss PAULINE.....The graceful Serpentine Danseuse.
INFANTILE WONDERS ..A host of Merry Clowns and a Combination of Artistes.

Providing one of the Best 2-hours' Entertainment EVER SEEN IN THE EAST ! ! !

A Peerless Stud of Performing THOROUGHBREDS and VALUABLE HORSES,

Representing Breeds from all Parts of the World.

THE ONLY TRAINED CAMELS in the World ! !

A CLEVER YOUNG ELEPHANT : A Veritable Marvel.

EDUCATED BABOONS, From the Mountains of Africa.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT (In Bombay),

MONDAY NEXT, 19TH NOVEMBER, AT 9 P.M

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TENT,

Landed in Bombay from Europe 3 days ago, will be erected on the OLD CIRCUS SITE, Opposite the Municipal Office.

LEADING FEATURES of COOKE'S SHOW :
"COMFORT," "REFINEMENT,"
"ORDER," "EXCELLENCE."

PRICES FOR THE MILLION :

Dress Circle.....Rs. 3 | Carpeted Gallery ..Re. 1
Unreserved Chairs .. .. 2 | Gallery ..As. 8

PLAN at Soundy & Co.
Doors Open at 8-15. Overture at 9 P.M.
Carriages should be ordered for 11-15.

SOLE OWNER.....MR. FRED. COOKE.
MANAGER .....MR. W. A. SANDERS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
FRERE ROAD, PRINCE'S DOCK.

AN ENTERTAINMENT in Aid of the Funds of the Institute will be given on TUESDAY, the 20th November, at 9 P.M., when several well-known Amateurs have kindly promised their assistance in a Programme containing two most amusing Farces. The Programme will be published later.

Admission : Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 ; Unreserved, Re. 1. Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Messrs. S. ROSE and Co., and from the MANAGER, Seamen's Institute.

BEAUTIFUL AND MATCHLESS EMBROIDERY SPECIMEN ! !

DON'T MISS the Golden Opportunity of Viewing the Fascinating and extremely Handsome Specimen of Rich Gold and Silver Embroidery Work—which is the Address—the first and novel of its kind in India—for Presentation to H. E. the Viceroy, at the forthcoming Lahore Durbar.

For a few Days only in Bombay, in the Tent, on the ground, near the Gaiety Theatre.

Price of Ticket Re. 1 each.

Tickets can be had at the Premises.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to Two P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th Day of November, 1894, for Works in the Construction of Catchpits on Pipe-Sewers near their Junctions with Main-Sewers in different parts of Bombay.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. One Thousand only, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th November, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLI.

SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Grattan Geary's ; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters.

Apply to

JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay

SELLING OFF ! SELLING OFF ! !

TO make room for NEW GOODS—Fancy Leather Goods, Ladies' Hand Bags, Wood Writing Desks, and Jewel Cases, &c., &c., at greatly REDUCED PRICES. An Inspection is Solicited by

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

November 5, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 14. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has RETURNED from ENGLAND, and RESUMED CHARGE of the Office of Agent of the Company in India from THIS DATE.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Bombay, 12th November, 1894.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY, for official year 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, Limited.

Forms of Tenders, giving full details, may be obtained on payment of Rs. Two, from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All Covers, containing Tenders, to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Sealed and Superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores, and Stationery." All Tenders will be Opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at his Office, on the 31st January, 1895.

Special Terms of Freight over the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be Communicated to intending Tenderers by the Chief Storekeeper.

By Order,

HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Nagpur, 6th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotias, Lighters and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal, Bagala, Jahaz, period of one Year commencing from 1st April as below for a January, 1896.

1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Negapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulipatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.

Tenders can be sent in for 12 months.

Payments or for any Part in for the Whole of the above Consignments.

Separate Rates Quoted for them.

Freight, includes should be quoted for Freight only ; Also for Ports.

Tenders including Loading and Unloading at the respective of December will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st November next.

HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, it fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette" 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

Miss Ali Abdullah will also endeavour during the approaching Sonanore Race Meeting, to Beat the present record or 100 miles on Horseback.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).

[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(who must also be Policy-Holders) :—

D. GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Chairman.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG, G.G.M.C., Medical Practitioner.
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI JOSHI, Esq., Superintendent, Government Central Press.
ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, and Coroner of Bombay.
FRANK A. SPENCER, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.
J. F. VAZ, Esq., late Superintendent, Military Department, Secretariat.
MEDICAL REFERREE :—Surg-Major ANDERSON, Opposite the Byculla Club.

BANKERS : THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

OFFICE :—9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.

The Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, *i.e.*, a Capital of Seven Rupees, By careful and economical management the

CAPITAL, accumulated from Premia, now amounts to	Rs. 3,28,690
CLAIMS PAID	1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	20,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED	415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE	244
ASSURING	6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.

RATES as Low as those of any other company.

MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.

PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.

POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.

Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from

F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.

9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chatean d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

KRONPRINZ

PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops

(IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR

CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS :

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscienc tiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijiian, speaks for itself. For three months he had bear almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4 Postage Annas 4.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
"	1885	" 966,107
"	1887	" 989,043
"	1892	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,359
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265

GROWTH OF FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,691
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,

MODERATE PREMIUMS,

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
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TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Champion Lode Exploration Syndicate, Ld., Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Election of a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Idar left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers D. Balduino and Eden Hall left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The Mudhar Chella Fair takes place to-day at Erskine Road.

PICK-POCKETS AT NULL BAZAAR.—Ruttonji Rustomji, a Parsee, on Tuesday evening, at Null Bazaar, had his pocket picked of a purse, containing currency notes, cash, and two gold finger rings, of the collective value of Rs. 115.

THE ADDRESS TO LORD ELGIN.—The beautifully embroidered address to the Viceroy of India, to which we called attention last week, is now on view in a tent near the Gaiety Theatre, at a charge of one rupee each person.

SANITARIUM FOR BOMBAY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NASIK ROAD.—The committee of the above fund acknowledge, with thanks, the generous donation of Rs. 100 from Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bhujwalla, Private Secretary to H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN BHATIA LADY.—Navima, the grand-mother of the well-known citizen, Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, died on the 9th instant, at Shri Nathdwara, at the most advanced age of 104 years. She had perfect eyesight, and enjoyed good health up to her last days.

THE DHRANGADHRA HOSPITAL.—A correspondent writes:—Sir,—In your report of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Dhrangadhra you state "the Hospital is presided over by Dr. Dharamsi." This is not the fact. It is in charge of and presided over by Dr. Darashaw Hormusji Barria, L. M. S. of the Bombay University.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.—Jokco Ram, a sweetmeat shopkeeper, residing at Colaba, has reported to the police that his wife, named Borgia, aged twenty-two years, absconded on Monday night, with gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 100 on her person, and taking with her Rs. 100 in currency notes, belonging to her husband.

FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Raghco Rama, a bricklayer, aged twenty years, while at work on a scaffolding, erected in front of a house in Bazar Gate Street, accidentally fell to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet. Raghco was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from concussion of the brain.

THEFT IN A MUSJID.—Shaikh Cassim Shaikh was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with housebreaking and theft of a glass lamp globe from the Nawab's Musjid. The crier of the Musjid saw the door broken open, and while he was making enquiries a police sepoy brought the accused there with the stolen property. There being three previous convictions against the accused he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a horse, belonging to Hafiz Ebram, an Arab dealer, broke loose from the stables, belonging to Mr. Oomer Jamal, at Bellasis Road, and bolted along the road, knocking down a Mahomedan lad, named Ramjan Saturdeen, aged twelve years, and causing him internal injuries. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—We have been asked to draw attention to an advertisement of the Guarantee Insurance of the Sun Life Assurance Company of India, Ld. The company guarantees the fidelity of the persons employed in positions of trust and responsibility, and reimburses to the employers the sum guaranteed in the Company's bonds, in case of fraud or dishonesty on the part of the employed. We observe the Company's bonds are accepted by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, by the Board of Inland Revenue and by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

COOKE'S CIRCUS.—Mr. Cooke's season at Poona has been marked by a serious loss to the show, for a telegram reached Bombay yesterday, stating that "Topsy," a valuable cream mare had died. This animal, always admired by patrons of the circus, was purchased for one hundred guineas in England by Mr. Cooke, about twelve months ago, taken by him to Africa, and from thence brought with the remainder of the stud to India. To-day Mr. Cooke has endeavoured to fill the gap in his stables by purchasing, through Messrs. Johnstone and Co., auctioneers, a beautiful white horse Rocket, which, we believe, has had some previous knowledge of the work of the arena. While sympathizing with Mr. Cooke in his loss, we venture to express a hope that his new purchase may turn out a lucky one.

FATALLY KICKED BY A HORSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of one Jugaroo, aged thirty years, a groom in the employ of the importer of Australian horses, now stabled in a pendal, on the Kennedy Sea Face. On Tuesday, the deceased, and a number of other grooms were ordered to take twenty horses to the sea at Chowpatty and wash them. As deceased was leading one of the animals, it became restive, and kicked the groom, throwing him on the ground. Jugaroo complained of pain on the right side, and was unable to stand. He was at once carried to the Queen's Road, and thence conveyed in a buggy to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the House Surgeon pronounced life to be extinct. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A TANNER IN TROUBLE.—The manager of the South Indian Export Company yesterday prosecuted Shaikh Madarula Babulla, proprietor of a tannery works at Dharavi, on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 3,200, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dastur. Mr. Brown solicitor appeared for the complainant and Mr. Craigie and Mr. Spencer for the defence, while Mr. Sanjana watched the proceedings on behalf of a merchant. Accused was receiving money from the complainant company, and was supplying goods subsequently. Twenty-eight bales of hides were shipped by the accused on behalf of complainant, and sixteen bales having been shut out he gave the same to Vaya Gangji, and received Rs. 3,200 from him without the consent or knowledge of complainant. He substituted sixteen bales of goods of inferior quality in place of those he had received. The importers in England complained of the inferior quality of the goods. Complainant thereupon made enquiries, and proceedings were taken. Some evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING AND BANKING CORPORATION.—A meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, chairmain of the board of directors, being in the chair. The report of the last meeting of shareholders being read, the chairman stated that there was very little to report. They had done their best to collect the calls, but the shareholders could not respond. They had obtained decrees against two of the shareholders. He did not think they could do anything with the company, an unfortunate one, since it was started by Mr. Dinanath Madanjee; and the best thing to do was to go into liquidation. It was started by Mr. Dinanath, and he should be appointed liquidator. The proposition was seconded, but, as Mr. Dinanath objected, Mr. Lidbeter was finally prevailed upon to accept the office, which he did with much reluctance. There were about Rs. 13,000 to realise, but it was not probable they would be able to get even Rs. 10,000. It was resolved that Mr. Lidbetter should have a lien on the assets of the company for the expenses of the liquidation in priority to all other claims. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 13th November, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·956
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	65·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·627
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·5
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·3
Prevailing directions of wind	ENE, NW, NNW.
Total movement of Wind in 24 hours	235

ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes — "I used Koko for the Hair for years, and many friends that it stops the hair from [illegible] promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant [illegible] preparation." This testimonial speaks for itself. Every lady or gentleman should be without it, especially suited for a hot climate, [illegible] and refreshing, and it cleanses the [illegible]

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A POLICE CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHAIK KASSAM WALAD SHAIK MOHIDEEN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, on the 5th September last, convicted the accused, a police constable, of wrongful confinement, and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer further one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. B. A. Bhagvat and P. P. Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was the late chief constable of Tasgaon, and two other persons, charged with him, were inhabitants of Padli, a village in the Tasgaon taluka. The accused was charged with having wrongfully confined one Changuna, widowed daughter of the complainant, and two others for the purpose of extorting a confession from them regarding an alleged attempt at dacoity; and the other two persons were charged with abetting him. The evidence for the prosecution satisfied the sessions Judge that the accused did cause the three persons to be seized and taken to Padli and unlawfully confined them for a number of days: and that their seizure and detention were in abuse of his lawful authority. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the Assessors acquitted the other two persons, but convicted the accused, and sentenced him as stated above.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment, said: The Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the prisoner under Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code for wrongfully confining two men Dadu and Sakharam and a woman named Changava at the village of Padli from the 13th to the 19th August, 1893. Neither the Assessors nor the Judge have found as to the exact place where the three people were detained, a matter of fact on which the witnesses are all very positive, while at the same time very contradictory of each other. This is one reason why we have been called on to examine the evidence with minute care: there are other reasons for this also in the way the case has proceeded. The prosecution theory is that the three people were arrested by the appellant and other police and their own relations Dyanu and Bapuji and Bapu. It appears that the first charge was made by one Yesai the mother of Changava who on the 15th August, 1893, in a written petition alleged this arrest at Hogalwadi and the carrying off of the three people and that they had been ill-treated and bore marks of violence on their bodies. There are three reasons for supposing this petition was sent in bad faith. 1st. There is no suggestion now that any violence was used. 2nd. Yesai is very contradictory in her statements as to whether she went to Padli or not to inquire how the three were getting on. 3rd. She made no complaint to any near authority, but only posted her petition to the District Magistrate. People who have nothing to complain of often draw a bow at a venture this way with the intention of injuring some one else. Petitions by post are often sent by persons who dare not support a complaint on oath; they are often aimed at public officers; and in this the appellant is named by his office as directing the police and the others. The usual procedure not having been used no prompt inquiry on the spot and at the time could be made. The petition was sent about between the magistrate and the police for months; and at length some magistrate ordered it to be taken cognizance of. Yesai was examined upon it on the 15th February 1894, by Mr. Jehangir Manokji who, on the 10th March began the magisterial inquiry in which this case was on the 2nd July, committed to the Court of Sessions. That Court has acquitted the accused Dyanu and Babajee, while Bapu has accepted a free pardon. The present appellant was made an accused person not upon any complaint but apparently under Section 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the magistrate. None of the three persons said to have been confined made any complaint. From these causes there was such long delay as would usually made it difficult to get good evidence as people's memories fail them. Confinement is in most respects a matter of fact, cognizable to the eyes and ears, and it so happens that the different batches of witnesses are on many points very positive. The three persons confined swear that they were kept separate from each other all the time, the first three days in three different temples, the later days in Dyanu's old Wada, two guards being police sepoys, the appellant and Dyanu being often present also, and the custody being extremely strict. They make out that they were guarded even when they went somewhere for necessary purposes. This is the story many of the earlier witnesses are called to support. But some of these do not implicate the appellant, and others admit that they did not do so before the magistrate. It is to be noticed here that no attempt was made by the prosecution to identify the policemen alluded to as guards; or to shew where they took the three persons for necessary purposes, or how they were supplied with food or from what shop it was bought. But there is another batch of witness from Padli itself or from the actual guards. These were found out by the Mamlatdar after the committal; they were examined without the prisoners being present; and the committing magistrate insisted on them appearing at the Sessions and wrote a long second minute in which he presses on the mind of the Sessions Judge that the appellant must be guilty. These are the witnesses 9 to 18. They are extremely discrepant as to the place of confinement; even the police patel makes the last three days to have been in Dyanu's new Wada whereas Changava who ought to know says it was in the old Wada. Some say the whole six days of confinement were at the different temples. But they give a different complexion altogether to what Changava and her relations swear to; the three do not seem to have been kept separate from each other. This batch of witnesses also negative the theory that the guards were policemen. Several of them, ramoosies, swear that they were the people directed to watch over the three persons confined. Others were not even asked who the guards were. It is admitted that Changava and the other two got their meals at the house of Dyanu who is a relation. The patel makes out that the police guarded the new Wada. Some of them who mention the Wada admit that they did not mention it to the magistrate. The assertions of the Ramoosies are not confirmed by either the Padli rosters or those kept at their own villages as to their whereabouts on the nights in question. There are many other discrepancies in the case, about what happened at Hogalvadi as well as at Padli. It is evident that to a large extent the appellant was called upon to meet two different cases, that of Changava and the witnesses examined before committal, that of the ramoosies and others found out afterwards by the Mamlutdar, when it was known that the prsoners had been sent for trial, and the appellant suspended from office as chief constable of Tasgaum. Although as the learned judge, whose time was taken up for about a fortnight by this case remarks, there is a mass of evidence brought to implicate the appellant, this mass must be divided into two or three smaller masses of statements mutually inconsistent, and therefore without any cumulative effect. The real issues were whether the three persons were confined in the three different temples and in the new or the old wada: upon what days: by means of what persons as guards. These have not been distinctly found: and the more difficult question, as to the complicity of the appellant whether by direct instigation or by acquiescence in the doings of his subordinates, hardly arises, for Yesai or any of the three persons who say that Dyanu and Bapuji lltreated and confined them had wished that question tried, they could have complained to a local magistrate, At it was, it would seem that the original case might have well been heard and determined before a charge was made against the appellant by the magistrate on his own view. The facts would thus have been more promptly ascertained as Changava had dwelt at Padli, and any witnesses of use to her or to Yesai or the others could have been named or found out by them. It is not very clear why the latest batch of witnesses, if true, were not found sooner, the points which I have stated to be the real issues and those to which witnesses could speak from their own eyes and ears being those to which inquiry would be made first. The case is so full of doubt that the appellant must get the benefit of his long service in the police. The court reverses the conviction and sentence and directs the return of the fine if levied.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in delivering judgment, said:—In this case there is a large mass of evidence which is however seriously discredited by reason of its self-conflicting character. The Sessions Judge admits in his judgment that there is such a conflict between the Hogalwadi set of witnesses who seek to implicate Dyanu and Rabaji, and are not equally positive with regard to accused No. 3, the appellant before us, and the Padli set of witnesses who want to screen their fellow villager Dyanu, and being home the chief responsibility to accused No. 3, the Fouzdar. This conflict of evidence compelled the Sessions Judge to disbelieve the whole of the prosecution evidence in so far as Dyanu and Babaji (Nos. 1-2) were concerned, and also to discredit in regard to No. 3 accused in so far as it sought to attribute corrupt motives and violent ill-treatmeut to accused No, 3. If the evidence was not relieble enough to sustain the graver charges, it becomes a question, which does not appear to have been properly considered, why accused No. 3 should have, without any strong motive, gone out of his way, and seized three per persons outside his jurisdiction and carried them out of their taluka, and kept them confined for five or six days, when it is admitted that he wrote to the Vithi Police to enquire about other persons in that taluka who were charged with complicity in the same attempt at dacoity. The question of motive becomes more important in the case of the minor than in the case of the more serious charges. The complainant Yesai did indeed make mention of the chief constable in her petition of 15th August, 1893, but this petition contains charges of beating and torture which are evidently not true, and no weight can be attached to what was written in the name of this woman. In her sworn statement made in February, 1894, Yesai makes no mention of accused No. 3 though she speaks of two black-coated people. No. 3 was not first charged by the complainant and his name was joined after the committing magistrate commenced his enquiries. Chanuava and her brother and brother-in-law do not appear to have complained to anybody, though they were examined before the Vithi Police on 21st August, 1893. If No. 3 accused took away Changava and others to Padli for extorting confessions, there should be evidence forthcoming that he questioned these persons and ill-treated them. No such evidence is forthcoming, and there could have been no possible advantage to No. 3 accused in detaining these persons for so many days without any purpose. It is not easy to discover why the Foujdar and his party (some witnesses make them out to be 10 or 12) days should have made so much of Chungava and others or why he should not have obtained the magistrate's sanction for further detention. Under these circumstances the discrepancies in the evidence show that it is not entitled to credit both for the more serious as also for the minor charge of detention. There are discrepancies as to who made the arrest, when the where it was made, who accompanied the party to Padli, when they arrived at Padli, when and how long they were kept there and how they were guarded. It is not possible to account for all these discrepancies in any satisfactory way. The witnesses first examined were either related to the complainant or were friendly with the two Vithi men whose names were implicated in this inquiry. The police witnesses deny all knowledge. The police diaries furnish no hint of what was going on. A conspiracy to detain three innocent people without any advantage or reason cannot be lightly assumed on such evidence. The witnesses examined after committal are naturally more forward in warning accused No. 3 who had been suspended than the Hogalwadi witnesses first named by the complainant. The pardoned witness himself does not strongly support complainant's case against No. 3. The evidence of actual detention by force is of very vague and unreliable character, and it will not be safe to convict No. 3 on such tainted evidence in the face of the improbabilities and suspicions noted above. He is fully entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and as such we think the conviction must be set aside and accused No. 3 acquitted far the same reasons that the Sessions Judge deemed sufficient in the case of Nos. 1-2.

The court reversed the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused, acquitted him, and divected the return of the fine, if levied.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court, and disposed of the following matters yesterday.

RE BHOWANIDAS AMBAIDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application for an interim order. Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that attempts were being made by the parties for a settlement of the proceedings in the court at Broach. The creditor consented that the insolvent might not be arrested during the pending of the negotiations for a settlement. Mr. Manker said he had no objection to the application, which was granted.

RE JOHN BROWN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE VIRJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order on the ground that the books of account were being made up in the office of the Official Assignee, who was also collecting the outstandings. An extension for two months was granted.

RE RANCHORDAS PREMJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notice and to amend the schedule.

RE HAJEE BAVA WARIND.

Mr. J. P. Talyarkhan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying the matter was adjourned to that day to enable the insolvent to file an affidavit in reply to that of the creditor, which he had done. His Lordship, on looking into the matter, refused the application, remarking that the insolvent's conduct was suspicious as shown by his schedule.

RE ESSOOFALI JAFFERJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order. Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Bhajiwalla, a creditor, who appeared in person, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent was a partner in a certain firm, which fact he had suppressed. Mr. Manker said that in the books of account of the firm, the insolvent's salary was entered from year to year, which clearly showed that he was not a partner. After hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship refused the application.

RE PREMJEE TRIKAMDAS.

Mr. Bhaishnnker Nanabhai, a creditor, asked for a fortnight's postponement of the second hearing, which was put down in yesterday's board, on the ground thet he wanted to have an inspectiou of the papers in the case for the purpose of proving that the transfer of his property made by the insolvent was a fraudulent one. After some discussion, the matter was postponed till the 9th January next.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent decree.

141-94—K D Shroff—Abdulla Haji and others vs Fatmabai and others—Edgelow and G

106-94—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetji Bejanji Chowksey vs Pestonji Bejanji Chowksey and another—Tyabji D P and C.

489-93—Bicknell M and M—Pestonjee Framjee Talati and others vs Ramnath Rowjee and others—P N Pleader and Chalk W and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

533-93—Ardeshir H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff past heard.

222-94—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade vs The Standard Mills Co—Ardesir H and D

154-94—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Framjee Kathak vs Bhicajee and others—Nanu and H

For hearing exceptions to the Commissioners Report.

414-89—M N Saklatwalla—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

505-93—Brown and M—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs Maganlal Premchand and others—Tyabjee D and Co

43-94—Little S N and B—Anandrao Vinayek vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Khunderao M and Bhaishunker and K

532-93—Daphtary and F—Peerbhai Khakibhai and another vs C K Desai

18-94—Jehangir D—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Pundole vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawala—Bicknell M and M

423-93—Bhaishunker and K—Mowjee Vullubdas and another vs Chotalal Jeewandas and another—Edgelow and G

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

324-94—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Megraj and others—Bicknell M and M.

78-92—Thakurdas D and C—Chimniram Mirzamal vs Kikabhai Motibai—Bhaishunker and K.

549-93—Daphtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas and others vs Ghellabhai Manardas and others—Payne G and S.

616-93—Bhaishanker and K—Hajee Essa Hajee Essack vs Manchabhai Balgovind—Wadia and G.

223-94—Bhaishunker and K—Narottum Crudas vs Navivahoo and others—Edgelow and G.

96-9—Bhaishunker and K—Thucker Laljee Gocul and another vs Rajaram Luxkhot and others—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

71-94—Bhaishunker and K—Luxuman Bhai and others vs Bhai Ramchundra—Mirza H Khan.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefendant New Long Causes.

552-94—James Peace, Mary Fido vs John Fido.

402-94—Pestonji R and K—Cuverjee Hormusjee Captain vs Jehangir B Karani and Co, and others—In person.

444-94—Daphtary and F—Harivulubdas Bhaidas vs Ramdas Maneckial and others—Dikshit and H, Edgelow and G and M L Shroff.

451-94—Bicknell—Treebhowandas Veerjee vs Ghellabhai Lallbhai and others—Mansukal, D and J.

453-94—In person, a pauper—Venayekrao Sadanand and others vs Sadanand Jugonnath and others—Little S N and B, and Muljee and E.

455-94—In person—Bai Dhanbai vs Ratonbai and others—Pestonjee R and K.

471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansukal D and J and Khunderao M.

473-94—Ardesir H and D—Rehmoobhoy Habibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Mansukial D and J.

474-94—Nanu and H—Moreshwar Gunpatrao vs Hajee Jackaria Hajee Ahmed and another Crawford B and Co

481-94—Ardesir H and D—Bida alias Chirow vs Goolam Sahib Mandlyker—Thakurdas D and C.

485-94—M H Khan—Bai Sunabai vs Bai Awabai and another J C Cama.

486-94—In person—Purshotum Heerjee and another vs Jan Mahomed alias and another—Ardesir H and D.

It is not generally known (says the *Westminster Gazette*) that Mr. Gladstone once projected a visit of inspection to Ireland, such as Mr. Chamberlain intended in 1885. The circumstances are related in the third volume (just issued) of Liddon's "Life of Pusey." He was to have gone with Mr. Philip Pusey in 1845, the year of the famine, and together they proposed to ride round Ireland making observations of the condition of the peasantry, and recording them, probably, in the public Press. The visit was abandoned, however, on the ground that the *Times* had sent a Commissioner to Ireland, whose reports appeared to them to have exhausted the subject. Dr. Pusey, in a letter to Mr. Gladstone, expresses his great regret at the abandonment of the tour, and speaks of his brother being in bad spirits, yet "feeling that the *Times* reporter had taken the work completely out of his hands."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure under revenue compares thus with that of the previous year:—

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.	Plus or Minus. Rs.
General Charges	1,69,242	1,80,625	+ 11,383
Bunder Properties	4,52,341	4,37,168	— 15,173
Prince's & Victoria Docks	11 81,023	12,26,591	+ 45,571
Mazewether Dry Dock	70,398	53,092	— 17,306
Rents	1,42,007	1,42,060	+ 53
Interest Account	21,37,249	20,98,025	— 38,224
Port Department	1,67,564	1,52,283	— 15,181
Pilotage Department	1,59,543	1,59,681	+ 138
Fix Annual Surplus	1,00,000	1,01,079	+ 1,079
Works met from Depreciation Funds	28,815	70,739	+ 41,924
	46,03,179	46,22,353	
Increase in 1893-93	14,174		
	46,22,353		

GENERAL CHARGES COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE.

The estimated expenditure under "General Charges" was Rs. 2,17,161, but this included for the purposes of account Rs. 39,307 for Engineering Establishment transferred to Capital Works at the end of the year. Allowing for this deduction the estimate was Rs. 177,784, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,80,625.

COMPARED WITH 1892-93.

Comparing last year with 1892-93 the expenditure on Establishment is found to be more by Rs. 10,722 on account of acting allowances, the accrual of increments on progressive salaries, and exchange compensation allowance; on books, stationery, &c., there was an increase of Rs. 754, owing to the cost of printing the proceedings of the Trustees' meetings: in Harbour Inspection of Rs. 223, in contributions to the Provident Fund which increases with the growth of the Fund of Rs. 2,739, and in pensions of Rs. 2,762 due to Mr. Ormiston's pension having been paid for a full year against eight months in 1892-93 and to loss in exchange in remitting the same. On the other hand the payments of Trustees' fees were less by Rs. 1,200, Law expenses by Rs. 1,333, and office expenses by Rs. 1,127, and there was nothing for expenses in connection with the Debenture Loan of 1892, which in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 2,185.

BUNDER PROPERTIES COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES.

On the Bunder properties, including the land estates, the expenditure was Rs. 2,493 less than estimated, and Rs. 15,173 less than the expenditure in 1892-93. In Establishment there was a saving as compared with estimates of Rs. 1,762 in the allotment for the payment of acting allowances to clerks and, in the Establishments at the Warehouses and Tank Bunder. The savings in the allotments for repairs and maintenance were only Rs. 546. Under sundries there was a saving over all the items of Rs. 184, but the payments for Municipal Taxes were higher by Rs. 7,044, and the principal savings were in coolie hire at the Warehouses of Rs. 4,563, owing to business being slack and in Contingent Works of Rs. 1,407, the balance being made up of small sums spread over a number of items.

The reason of the decrease in expenditure as compared with 1892-93 was that that year was burdened with the cost of the biennial dredging of Sassoon Dock (Rs. 7,525,) and the biennial supply of peons' clothing (Rs. 3,243,) and the rebuilding of the Inspectors' Quarters at Sassoon Dock (Rs. 3,826) and cost of making good damage done by the sea to the Harbour Walls, &c., (Rs. 2,781,) against which there was no corresponding expenditure last year. But in Establishment there was an increase of Rs. 1,513, chiefly due to the payment of Exchange Compensation.

WET DOCKS.

The expenditure at the Wet Docks was estimated at Rs. 12,04,876, but the traffic having greatly exceeded that on which the estimates were based, those items of expenditure that are more directly affected by it show an increase, such as the payments to the hamallage contractors and Establiihment.

COMPARED WITH ESTIMATE.

As compared with the Budget Estimates the net increase is only Rs. 21,714, or less than 2 per cent. on the estimated amount, whereas the increase in traffic as represented by the revenue earned was 6·8 per cent. The hamallage contractors being paid a percentage of the Dock charges, on the goods handled by them the increase in traffic added Rs. 25,539 to the payments made to them. Engineering is divided between Capital New Works and the various Revenue Departments according to the expenditure in each and the amount expended on the former being below the estimates, the proportion against the latter was increased. The cause of the increase in other charges which includes Establishment, is the same as that which affected the hamallage contract—namely, increase of traffic. The expenditure in running the Hydraulic Machinery was less by Rs. 8,359 owing to savings in the wages and stores of the 30 cwt. cargo cranes. There is a saving also in dredging of Rs. 10, 429 owing to the area dredged being less.

COMPARED WITH 1892-93.,

As compared with 1892-93 Hamallage, Hydraulic Machinery, and other charges are more in agreement with the increase of traffic, and dredging is less for the same reason as given above in making the comparison with Estimates, and Engineering is less because the proportion charged to capital was greater in 1892-93.

DREDGING.

The expenditure on daedging was Rs. 2.15,271 as follows:—

	Working Expenses. Rs.	Depreciation. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Dredging Channel	1,05,750	45,285	1,51,035
Do. Docks	44,700	19,536	64,236
Total	1,50,450	64,821	2,15,271

In the Docks advantage was taken of a slack time to do more dredging than is usually done, and consequently the level of the silt is lower in the Docks than in previous years. Surveys and tidal observations continue to be made with a view to determine the advisability of the proposal to complete the south channel, and in the meantime the work of removing the high rock in that channel opposite Carnac Bunder has been carried on at intervals, and the results as shown by the monthly soundings are being carefully noted.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.

During the year two more 30 cwt. dydraulic cargo cranes were obtained and placed on the Harbour Wall of Victoria Dock for the convenience of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers using that part of the Dock. There are now 106 such cranes in the two Docks, a 100-ton and a 30-ton hydraulic cranes and a 20-ton steam crane. The other machinery driven by hydraulic power are the machines to work the sea gates, the swing bridges, and the cargo lifts on the upper storey of Warehouses and transit sheds. The Engineer reports that the machinery has worked well throughout the year. The average number of lifts by each cargo crane was not so good last year as in 1892-93, being 17·4 per hour against 17·6, which is the highest average yet obtained. The decrease, however, was not through any fault in the cranes or in the working of them, as a reference to previous reports will show that they have lifted as rapidly as 47·5 lifts per hour, and the speed with which they work is simply a question of cargo supply. The total number of lifts made last year was 1,897,763 against 1,746,657 made in 1892-93.

The machinery obtains its motive power from the two main engines originally provided, but the machinery and cranes having been added to, year by year, beyond what was estimated for, it has become necessary to consider the question of obtaining another large engine not only to provide against further additions but as a reserve in case of accidents to the present engines which are run incessantly with only occasional opportunities of effecting repairs.

FINANCIAL RESULTS WET DOCKS.

Taking the Wet Docks by themselves apart from the other properties of the Trust, the following are the results for the year:—

Gross Revenue		Rs. 23,68,654
Deduct—Working expenses	Rs. 12,36,590	
Proportion of General Charges on Rs. 23,67,654	91,149	
	13 17,739	
	Rs. 10,50 915	

The amount expended on constructing Prince's Dock, excluding the value of the land, has been Rs. 88,19,066, but part of this expenditure was met from surplus revenue, so that the Trustees have only to pay interest upon Rs. 75,96,876 the debt to Debenture Holders at 4 per cent., or Rs. 3,03,876 per annum. The Trustees have spent Rs. 87,58,177 on Victoria Dock, also excluding the value of the land, and paid interest thereon Rs. 3,61,800. Taking the two Docks together, the interest amounts to Rs. 6,65,675, and the revenue being Rs. 10,50,915, there was a surplus of Rs. 3,85,240 against Rs. 2,09,570 in 1892-93. The improvement is due to increased traffic, and the reduction of interest by the loan raised at 4 per cent. to repay the advances made by Government for Prince's Dock, which bore interest at 4½ per cent.

The income of the Department was Rs. 1,51,328, so that there was a deficit of Rs. 1,055 to be made up from the General Revenue of the Trust. As compared with the expenditure of 1892-93, there is a decrease of Rs. 15,181, because in that year new burners for mineral oil were fitted in the Light Houses, and there were other small items against which there was no corresponding expenditure last year.

(*To be concluded.*)

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, when Mr. Kharsetjee Rustamjee Cama, Vice-President, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following present was announced and thanks voted to the donor:—To the Library from the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, Journal Vol. LXIII, Part 1 No. 3.—1894.

Mr. Trihboowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai then read an interesting paper on the origin and account of the Kapola Bania Caste. The author of the paper after a preliminary short accoont of the Origin of India castes explained the vedic, the epic, the Bhudhistic, the Smriti, and the Puranic periods. He gave a short description of the various theories on caste held in those periods, and quoted Manu, the duties each caste was to follow and discharge. The writer then described the Kapola Bania Caste, and is following up the series with great intent and assiduity in subsquent papers.

Traditional origin of the Kapola caste.—The name Kapola is given to this section of the Banya caste, for when they got this appellation their Kapolas or cheeks were beutified by the earrings they had put on. In the Skanda Purana a very interesting mythology is recorded tracing the origin of the Kapola caste. Once upon a time, in the primeval age, designated as the Satyuga or the golden age, the sage Kanva was practising his austerities in the forest called in those days *Papapnad* (destroyer or dispeller of sins). The situation of this forest has been at present fixed near Than and Lakhtar in the south of Guzerat. Sage Kanva practised severe austerities, but a human being unless he be supernatural cannot escape the laws of nature. On a winter morning, early at dawn the sage went to take an ablution in the river in the neighbourhood, and when he came out his body was found by a fowler quivering and trembling by the frosty cold of the season. The fowler thereupon collected some fuel and kindled a fire that the sage may have a relief from his trembling agonies. The sage seeing the unexpected kindness in fowler blessed him to be one of the universal sovereign or a *Chakravarti Raja*. It so happened that one of the solar kings of Ayodhya, who was a pious and benign sovereign was asking the favour of gods and sages to have him a son, for the barrenness was and has been regarded a curse by the Hindoos. The fowler thus blessed, was born of that king and was named Mandhata. Whereupon the fowler now born a king in consequence of his original ruthlessness and cruelty began to torment his people and harass them in every possible way, for the original tendencies and feelings of a man seldom miss him even in his second life. The subjects being disgusted at the despotism of the king Mandhata, went to the sages to ask for the redress of their grievances. The sages instructed the complaining subjects to go and take recourse to the sage Kanva in the forest of Papapnad. The subjects being answered in that way went to the sage and complained to him of all their grievances and asked for his protection. The sage Kanva whereupon sent his disciple Galav, with them, with a message to the king, to behave in a kindly manner and not to be tyrannical. The king *was so much impressed with the message* that he at once agreed to act up to the message. But he made up his mind to see the sage and set from Ayodhya for the residence of Kanva. Kanva received the king hospitably when the latter expressed his intention to be an ascetic rather than a king. The sage remonstrated with him so strongly that it was finally settled that Mandhata was to live just near the residence of Kanva. But being blessed with a benediction to be a universal sovereign, it was necessary that he should remain a king and, that there must be people inhabiting a certain tract which he must govern. For this the sage asked the divine favour and was ordered that he should send out his pupils in search of the citizens and the city will be erected for the sage's favourite. Consequently, Galav, the most favoured of the sage's pupils, was sent out, and he found some 54,000 men in the tract lying at the foot of the mount Girnar, in Sorath. He pursuaded these men to accompany him and brought them to the city. Out of this number 18,000 were Brahmins, and 36,000 were Banyas. The city was erected in a convenient and ornamental style and these newly brought men were assigned quarters in it for their residence. Galav, in jest, gave to some of the Banyas numbering 6,000 the name of Kapola, the rest he named Sorathias as having come from Sorath, and Brahmins he named Kundalias, who are now known by the name of Kandolia, from Kundals or earrings which both had worn and their cheeks or Kapolas were beautified by them. The Brahmins are now known by the name of

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SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BAND PLATFORM FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Government House, Parel, the materials of the Band Platform.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE ALFRED THEATRE FOR REMOVAL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. on the respective premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved by the deed of mortgage, the materials of the Alfred Theatre, measuring about 150 feet in length and 70 feet in breadth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODHUR & JAMSETJEE, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 15, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

AN advance of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 102¼; but the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unaltered.; as also were those from Paris. The price of Bar Silver in London declined 1-16d.. to 29 1/8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 63 5/8d. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 1-16d.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 32s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer; and Linseed at 35⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firmer.

The quantity of Wheat afloat, for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,960,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week previously.

A recovery of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 3d. per lb.: and Arrivals were partially 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for November-December deliveries and 3 59-64d. for March-April. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 5 9-16 cents per lb.; February Futures being 2 points higher, at 5·37 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 61,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures, and those in the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	61,000	56,000	50,000
Three days' do. ...	195,000	143,000	131,000
Since 1st September..	2,803,000	2,226,000	2,088,000

Here, in Cotton, business has been reported te-day in either direction, the tone of the market having been quiet and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market, with only the usual small export business passing, and prices all unchanged. *Seeds* have become firm in tone, and a further advance of 1 anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., other kinds remaining at our last quotations; and a moderate business having transpired.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows—

Cotton	447	bales
Wheat	9,156	cwts.
Linseed	403	,,
Rapeseed	1,450	,,
Gingelly	5,332	,,
Groundnuts	637	,,
Castorseed	476	,,
Rice	3,131	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. For forward business holders of tonnage are steady, and not inclined to make any concession from the rates asked.

EXCHANGE.—Again the market was quiet at opening, at last evening's closing rates for Bank remittance, say 1s. 1⅛d. for ready Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which some small transactions were reported; but business in Exchange either way has again been very limited. Calcutta rates are quoted about 1-32d. higher than ours, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1⅛d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
Credits do	... 1s. 1 11-32d.	,,
Francs ,,	... 1·40¾	,,

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 9-32d; and Credits for next year, at 1s. 1 13-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¼ for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 5-16 for the settlement at the end of the month, the tone of the market having been steady, and an advance of 1-16d. per cent. on these rates was quoted for a time; but at the close, the opening rates were named again in both positions.

SHARES.—The somewhat active and upward movement in this market which we noticed yesterday has since subsided to a great extent, and we now report a decline of Rs. 20 each in Luckmidas, and Maneckjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 15 in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 10 in Oriental; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Colaba Land and Mill, and Mazagon. Imperial have advanced Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 25. Bank of Bombay shares are again Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1,280 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Sierra Leone Acora interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Madagascar mail closes at Durban at noon on Thursday, the 15th, and Reunion mail closes at Seychelles, at 3 p.m., 16th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	2	20 p.m.	93	50
Teheran	14	3	15 p.m.	...	40
Suez	14	11	15 a.m.	1	58

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	55	...	3
,, Karachi	...	22	..	3
,, Madras	...	41	..	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	2,60,000	4,000	3,85,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	155	3	230
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	19,81,615	36,48,730	76,329	57,06,674
Total for 17 weeks..	21,02,615	39,08,730	80,329	60,91,674
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,36,055	2,44,093	—3,180	3,76,968
Per mile of Ry do.	81	146	—2	225
Total to corresponding date do.	21,94,537	32,30,037	89,449	55,14,023

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 8,032
Ditto to date ..... ,, 5,77,651

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 13.

10 p.m. ... 77·8

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

6 a.m. ... 72·9
10 a.m. ... 78·4
2 p.m. ... 83·2
4 p.m. ... 81·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLES—November 8, at Bareilly, the wife of G E Coles, Executive Engineer, Rohilcund Canals, of a son.
DAVIDSON—November 4, at Subong Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of J H S Davidson, of a son.
HOLMES—November 8, at Mangalore, the wife of W C Holmes, I C S, of a daughter.
MILLER—November 7, at Trevandrum, the wife of Robert Samplin Miller, of Rockwood, Travancore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT—BIRCH—October 25, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev A G A Roberts, Charles Allen Elliott, Royal Engineers, to Alice, second daughter of J B Birch, Esq, D S of Police.
INGLIS—PULLAR—November 10, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W A G Luckman, M A, Archibald W Inglis, Anarh Factory, Durbunga, to Beatrice, daughter of William B Pullar, Esq, Bridge of Allan, Scotland.
LAMBERT—BRADLEY-DYNE—November 9, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C G Palmer, M A, Fitz-Gerald Gage, second son of the late Captain Edward Henry Gage Lambert, R N, to Nina Marie Louise, second daughter of the late Francis Bradley-Dyne.
PATRICK—ASHCROFT—November 7, at St Andrew's Church, (Scotch Kirk), Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, M A, Joseph Patrick, of Fairhead, Scotland, to Mary Amelia, eldest daughter of Peter Ashcroft, of Lancashire.
TAYLOR—HARRISON—November 1, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev T E F Cole, Chaplain, Kate Harrison, to Frederick William Taylor, of Allahabad.

DEATH.

JOHNSTON—November 3, at Ezarah, Raneegunge, Andrew Peterson Johnston, eldest son of Colonel C Johnston, R A, of Lymington, Hants, and grandson of T T Peterson, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

HAVING first to deal with a notice of motion by Mr. Roughton concerning the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of Parel, the Standing Committee, yesterday afternoon, was not able to proceed very far with the consideration of the Budget Estimates prepared by the acting Municipal Commissioner for the financial year commencing next April. While the hand signing the estimates is the hand of Dr. Weir, the voice is the voice of Mr. Acworth, and there is every reason to suppose that, although the latter gentleman has been absent on leave for three months, the statement has been framed on the lines previously laid down by him. After providing for all grants sanctioned, and likely to be sanctioned, for the current year, the opening balance is estimated at eighteen and a-quarter lakhs. The total revenue for the year is put down at a little over sixty lakhs, being three-quarters-of-a-lakh below the figures of the current twelve months. Increased and new assessments on buildings in the city will add Rs. 37,000 odd to the revenue from the general tax, and similarly there will be a small increment of the half per cent. fire-tax. As showing the relative distribution of property between private owners and administrative authorities, it is interesting to notice, that, roughly speaking rate-payers contribute fifteen lakhs to the general tax ordinary, the Port Trust one and a-half lakhs, and the Government one lakh—making a total of seventeen and a-half lakhs. The growth of property will also bring up the halalkhor tax by Rs. 32,100. Partly from the same cause and partly owing to the larger consumption of water through meters, the water tax will yield Rs. 20,000 more than in the current year. On the other hand, the receipts from markets and miscellaneous sources are expected to decline by nearly Rs. 17,000. A far more serious diminution, however, will be brought about if the Corporation adopt the proposal to abolish the grain, flour, and firewood duties, for this will decrease the town duties by no less than a lakh and three-quarters. In view of the fact that the anticipated normal income is nearly six lakhs behind the estimated normal expenditure a good deal of discussion will range round this point, and already it has been more than hinted that Mr. Acworth is making a proposal altogether inconsistent with the attitude he took up when the last Budget was under discussion. The Municipal Commissioner, who returns from leave by the next mail steamer, will doubtless be well able to defend himself from this charge when the proper time arrives. But in the meantime a reference to the circumstances under which the grain and firewood duties were reduced by one-half when the Budget Estimates for the current year were under consideration, will show that in the criticism referred to some important points have been overlooked

It is true that in the Standing Committee Mr. Acworth strongly opposed the motion to throw away two and a-half lakhs of rupees by the reduction of taxes so small even then as not to be felt by the consumer. Dr. Cowasji's proposal was, however, carried and (through a technicality of procedure) received the sanction of the Corporation before the Municipal Commissioner had an opportunity of delivering his annual budget speech. In that speech, Mr. Acworth dealt at length with the question. After showing that the position of the Municipal exchequer did not warrant a reduction in taxation which would benefit the importer rather than the consumer, Mr. Acworth pointed out that the reduction would cause enormous inconvenience and expense to the Municipality, and the refunds payable on grain not consumed at the commencement of the year would open up a very wide field for fraud. Proceeding to contend that of all taxes the grain duty was the one which would least bear being tampered with, the Municipal Commissioner remarked: "The tax should be kept at a uniform rate. We had far better expunge it altogether than keep on tampering with it, and if I was quite sure that that was the feeling of the Corporation I should next year propose the entire abolition of duty on grain, not because I think it should not be continued to be levied but because it would be better to abolish the duty than tamper with it." It is in accordance with this promise, which was cheered when uttered in the Council Hall, that Mr. Acworth now proposes the entire abolition of duties, then made so small as to be out of all proportion to the trouble and expense involved in their collection. In view of the emphatic expression of opinion given by a majority of the Corporation last year it would have been utterly futile for the Municipal Commissioner to have asked them to return to last year's rate of taxation and therefore the only consistent course open was the one which has been adopted. It may be remarked in passing that one effect of the total extinction of the grain and firewood duties will be a decrease of the cost of town duty collections by nearly twenty thousand rupees. Mr. Acworth suggested last year that, as the finances of the Municipality did not admit of the loss of the revenue brought in by the firewood and grain duties without some compensating fresh source of revenue, a tobacco tax should be imposed, yielding from four to five lakhs per annum. No application having at present been made to Government for leave to tax tobacco, the suggestion is not embodied in the Budget Estimates. But seeing that at the present rate of diminution the Municipal balance will soon be brought within dangerous contiguity to the statutory lakh of rupees, it is not improbable that the Corporation may twelve months hence be called upon to lay some such project before the "predominant partner" in any arrangement involving new forms of taxation. When the expenditure exceeds the revenue by six lakhs of rupees, as will according to the budget estimates, be the case next year, it is quite time to carefully consider in what way the equilibrium can be restored. The members of the Standing Committee who yesterday complained of the equilibrium being destroyed, seem to forget at whose door the blame for the existing dislocation chiefly lies.

Twelve months ago the Standing Committee examined the detailed estimates of expenditure in such a manner as to make it apparent that the majority of the Committee had made up their minds beforehand to effect considerable reductions. A number of special extraordinary works were eliminated; the Health Department was docked of some eighty-six thousand rupees, the Engineer's Department of nearly a lakh, and in all a reduction of three and a-half lakhs was made in the estimates. At the time we expressed grave doubts as to the wisdom of a policy of "slapdash reductions," and subsequent experience has shown that, in some cases the so-called "savings" effected were not altogether judicious. That the approach of the general election is not calculated to lessen the fascination which a policy of rigorous economy has for the majority of the members of the Standing Committee was made fully apparent yesterday. But what looks like retrenchment on paper is sometimes found in actual practice to be only an imitation of that civic virtue, and it should be remembered that without efficiency there is no true economy. The conservation of the public health is of more importance than the reduction of town duties. The net increase in expenditure now proposed is Rs. 3,39,723, over two lakhs of this amount being due to the increasing provision made under the ordinary heads of service. As last year the estimate for special extraordinary works was cut down by three-fifths, it is not surprising to find that the Commissioner proposes an increase under this head of one and a-quarter lakhs. Mr. Hamilton will be glad to learn that the Commissioner desires that twenty thousand rupees may be set aside for a model chawl for the poor, consisting of a hundred rooms, and to be let at one rupee per month each. The greater part of the expenditure for new works out of current revenue is for remedying drainage defects in various parts of the city, and, so far as we can see, cannot very well be objected to as unnecessary. Provision has been made for the working of the new pumping station at Colaba, which, it is anticipated, will be completed in May next. The new machinery there, and also the incinerators recently obtained, will considerably increase the work of the mechanical branch of the engineering department, and it is, therefore, proposed to appoint an additional officer to look after the large machinery plant now owned by the Corporation. By a re-arrangement of the department, however, the extra cost for the new officer will be comparatively small. The Commissioner renews the proposal made last year to double the strength of the inspectorial staff of the Licensing Department, on the ground that it is necessary to increased efficiency. The increase in the pay of the Executive Engineer, the Water Engineer, and the Chief of the Fire Brigade proposed last year is also renewed, to the evident annoyance of Dr. Viegas, and the Commissioner also proposes that the Municipal medical examiner should receive a higher salary, in view of the fact that the duties he has to perform are greater than was anticipated when the appointment was made. No change is proposed in regard to the police grant, as the details asked for from Government respecting the estimate for the ensuing year has not been received. There has been a considerable augmentation of the police force this year, but if the incidence of payment is fairly proportioned on the lines laid down at the last meeting of the Legislative Council by Mr. Pherozshah Mehta no further charge should be entailed on the Municipal ratepayers.

THE prospectus is being widely distributed relating to a new journal which we heartily hope will never see the light of day. It is proposed to style it "The Illustrated Indian Police News," and as its name would imply its object is not to advance any of the aims and aspirations of the Bengali Babu with whom the idea originated, but to place before the public all the filthy and loathesome details of whatsoever occurrences are most immoral and indecent. Not content with telling those whom the projector hopes hereafter to count as subscribers that his paper will rival its prototypes in America, England, and the Continent in every particular he devotes more than one-half his space to the contemplation of what the paper will contain. First, we are told it will publish all the most sensational murder cases with pictures of the scenes, then divorce cases with portraits, and following these elopement cases in India and elsewhere, "with portraits when available." Burglaries and dacoities are to take a prominent place. But we will give one or two of the items of this precious bill of fare in the enterprising Babu's own words:—The proceedings of the Sessions Courts of sensational adultery and rape cases will have a prominent place in the Gazette with faithful likenesses of those intimately connected with them. Poisoning, thuggee, and chloroform cases will be regularly given. American lynching and Sonthal bowing will be reported with illustrations. Riot scenes, which have become so frequent of late in India, will be photographed and published. The sketches of implements and instruments used by burglars and robbers in pursuance of their respective avocations will be given from time to time. Sketches of American execution by electricity, French guillotine, Jewish crucifixion, British Indian Execution, Turkish drowning, Indian lynching will appear at intervals. Romantic tales of the Indian harems will also embellish the pages of the *News* from time to time. It will devote a portion of its columns in recording the current gup and gossip of the Anglo-Indian and Indian Society in a glowing and racy style, while scenes and incidents of all aristocratic suicides of the past of the Bengal Presidency such as Murshidabad and Dacca and other places will be unearthed and "faithfully pourtrayed." There is no gainsaying, declares the prospective proprietor, that this will be a novel feature in the field of Indian journalism. Indian journalism has enough to condemn it without descending to such levels, and one only hopes that it may be long before Indian journalism is disgraced by anything so disgustingly low and filthy as it is now threatened with.

So objectionable are the new Death Duties at home considered that every legitimate means is resorted to by which the payment of the tax can be avoided. Wealthy parents no more repeat the words attributed to William of Normandy "I shall not undress until I go to bed." They do and distribute their worldly goods during their lifetime instead of bequeathing it to those who survive them. The duty is so heavy that many of those who had made wills leaving specific sums to relatives discover that such amounts will not be available. In order to provide even further against such contingencies legators have resorted to all manner of expedients, and help is sought even from the life insurance offices. In some cases in order to preserve their legacies intact, legators have simply insured their lives for the sums necessary to cover the increased duty. A few days ago we learn from a home paper a very wealthy man insured his life for £30,000 additional, for three months only. At the end of that period his son will be of age, and should the father die before the three months expire, the sum insured will cover the Legacy Duty. Some of the wealthy Insurance Companies are, we learn, likely to have a better year than they have ever before experienced in consequence of these little speculations which cannot after all be accounted legitimate.

WE are informed by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the honorary secretary of the Khandala Convalescent Home, that during the two seasons in which the Home has been opened, over four hundred patients have been admitted. The committee have received most gratifying assurances of the great benefits derived by convalescents during their stay at the Home which is under the care and attention of Dr. Field, the honorary medical officer. In his work he is assisted by the lady superintendent and her staff. Though primarily intended for patients from St. George's and the Sassoon Hospitals, Mr. Forrest tells us there is generally accommodation available for convalescents from any part of the Presidency, and we are desired to state, applications for admission may be made to the physician in charge of St. George's Hospital, accompanied by a medical certificate that the case is a fit one for the Sanitarium. It is hoped that a start will be made next month with the children's ward, which thanks to the funds collected by the ladies of Poona, the committee is now enabled to commence.

ALTHOUGH Lord Harris is a firm believer in the dictum that a sound mind can only be contained in a sound body, his Excellency in Council is not prepared to go the length of rendering physical education compulsory. The discussion on the subject of physical culture at the beginning of the year led to a canvass of the opinions of the educational inspectors and the principals of the various schools and colleges of the presidency on the desirability or ot

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONORS FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Kieff Dragoons.

INCENDIARY COTTON FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

A large fire has occurred at New Orleans involving the destruction of twenty-eight thousand bales of cotton, a considerable quantity of which was consigned to Liverpool. The conflagration was caused by incendiaries.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE *TIMES* ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The *Times* publishes an article on the present state of the war in the East, pointing out that the utter collapse of China raises troublesome political problems, for Japan must not suppose that the advantage she has gained places no limits on her expansion at the cost of China.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

No further change has occurred with regard to the question of European mediation in the war in the Far East.

It is not believed that the Powers will take any steps towards intervention pending the result of the offer made by the United States to mediate between China and Japan.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE CHUNG-KING.

APOLOGY OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 14.

The Chinese Government has apologised to the British Minister at Pekin for the outrage perpetrated last July on board the steamer Chung-King flying the British flag, when a number of Chinese soldiers boarded the vessel at Tong-Ku, and seized and ill-treated some sixty Japanese men and women.

The Chung-King when leaving was saluted by the Taku Forts.

THE PAMIRS QUESTION.

BASES OF NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Moscow stating that the Anglo-Russian *modus vivendi* for the settlement of the Pamirs question is based upon the recognition by Russia of the Murghabi and Ak-su as the limit of the British sphere of influence. Great Britain on her side to recognize Panjah and Sarhad as the limit of the Russian sphere, the Afghans to withdraw from Shignan and Roshan, while the Russians will retire beyond the Murghabi.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CZAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.

The funeral train carrying the remains of the late Czar arrived here to-day. The coffin was conveyed to the Cathedral with the same imposing ceremony as was observed at Moscow.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

A CREDIT OF SIXTY-FIVE MILLION FRANCS DEMANDED.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

In the Chamber of Deputies last night M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs, brought forward a demand for a special credit on account of Madagascar.

In his speech to the Chamber M. Hanotaux insisted that France should be unfettered in her operations against Madagascar, and that none of the Powers were likely to interfere. The peaceful situation in Europe permitted such an expedition being undertaken by France at the present time, as a result of which, Madagascar would become a prosperous French colony. He estimated that a force of fifteen thousand men would be sufficient to effect all objects, and concluded by asking the Chamber to vote a credit of sixty-five million francs.

General Duchesne has been appointed to command the expedition.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs also stated that the death of the Czar had caused no change in the European situation.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, Nov. 14,

According to a telegram received here, a gunboat of the Liberian Government fired on some boats belonging to the British steamer Ambriz lying off Settrakroo.

The reason for the outrage was an alleged breach of the revenue laws.

Twenty-five persons were killed.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

FRESH CURRENCY REFORM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

It is stated that the main feature of President Cleveland's message at the opening of Congress next December will be a plan of currency reform.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. CALEDONIA.

FASTEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 3rd instant reached Brindisi at half-past eight yesterday evening, being the fastest passage hitherto made. The mails will be delivered in London on Friday morning.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the outward [illegible] of the 2nd inst. left here to-day for Bombay at [illegible] and the s.s. Massilia, for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR ABANDONED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, Nov. 14.

[illegible] indisposition his Excellency the [illegible]-Chief has abandoned the proposed [illegible]tended over the Poona and Bombay [illegible]eturned to Poona this evening.

H, E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, Nov. 14.

H. E. the Maharaja gave a large banquet last night in honour of Lord Harris. After dinner his Highness proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Royal Family, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris. The Governor replied and proposed the toast of H. H. the Maharaja. The whole company adjourned afterwards to the Gungajba Tank, when extensive fire-works and illuminations were witnessed from the Marble Chhatri. This morning his Excellency drove to the paddocks and inspected the stallions, the brood mares, and young stock, Mr. Proctor-Sims showing the party round. His Excellency attends a garden-party at the Maharaja's palace this afternoon, and after dinner leaves by special train for Junagadh.

SCIENTIFIC GRASS-FARMING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The Government of India have approved of the Commander-in-Chief's proposal to depute native officers and non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Cavalry Regiments to the Allahabad grass farm for instruction in scientific grass-farming.

REGULATIONS FOR MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS

The Government of India have sanctioned the publication of regulations for Mounted Volunteers, compiled by Captain Edwards, Adjutant, Behar Light Horse.

STATION RELIEFS.

The Government of India have accepted certain proposals by the Commander-in-Chief for extending the period of station reliefs.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

News of a reliable character from Kaniguram states that Mullah Powindah at present living quietly in his house, before deciding on his course of action awaits orders from the Government as to the terms to be given him and those associated with him in the recent attack on camp Wano.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph line between Kajuri Kach and Mogol Kot and on the Tank line has been interrupted.

THE POONA RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

The case of the three Hindus, Gotoadekar, Rungari, and Bhat who were charged with rioting before the Sessions Judge was finished to-day, Mr. Chandavarkar made an able speech for the defence. Mr. Lowndes replied for the prosecution. The judge summed up, and the assessors were of opinion that Rungari was not guilty, and the other two accused guilty. The judge pronounces his judgment on Friday.

A SAD REVOLVER ACCIDENT.

A sad revolver accident happened to Lieutenant Hancock, 28th Bombay Pioneers, stationed at Kirkee. The deceased was on parade in the morning and as usual breakfasted at the mess with the other officers. After breakfast he wrote some letters and afterwards went to the stables. Returning shortly after 1 p.m. he entered his bungalow where he was found dead with a wound in the head, a revolver lying near him. He was apparently either cleaning or examining his revolver when it went off. He was 27 years old, and had been seven years with the Pioneers. He was a good cricketer and sportsman. He wore the frontier medal for the Lushai Expedition and was in Manipur also with his regiment. He was a son of Colonel Hancock late acting Political Agent of Kathiawar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall" arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	2⅛

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 11-16
Bar Silver	29 1-8

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN F. G. BOND, Military Works Department, is posted to the Bombay Command on arrival in India.

LIEUTENANT L. C. B. HAMBER, East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Pachmarhi, vice Cockburn vacated.

CAPTAIN C. L. M. RICH, Corps of Guides, officiates as Assistant Judge-Advocate at Secunderabad during the absence on leave of Major Wilson.

CAPTAIN W. PRIOR, 13th Bengal Infantry, succeeds Lieutenant Bagley as Assistant District Recruiting Officer at Lucknow, instead of Captain Pressy, 4th Bengal Infantry, previously detailed.

PERMISSION to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the furlough which will hereafter be granted by the Government, has been accorded to Lieutenant W. E G. Lillingston, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

CAPTAIN R. A. KAYE, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant C. Kaye, 21st Punjab Infantry; Captain D. J. O. Taylor, 6th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant H. F. Dorell, Rifle Brigade, are granted 12 months' leave out of India; and Surgeon-Colonel T. Maunsell, Medical Staff, 31 days' leave in India.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—1st Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton to Officiating Medical Charge; Lieutenant C. Finch to be Adjutant. 10th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenants W. E. Young and H. G. Young to be Permanent Squadron Officers. 3rd Bengal Infantry—Captain F. C. D. Amesbury is attached for duty on reversion from Civil employ. 20th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant H. B. Ford, 31st Punjab Infantry, is attached for duty temporarily. 35th Sikhs—Lieutenant O. G. Gunning to be Permanent Wing Officer. 42nd Gurkhas—Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White to medical charge of Regiment. 1-1st Gurkhas—Lieutenants W. I. Ryder and T. J. McLeod, from 2nd Battalion, are attached for duty temporarily.

DR. TORRIEN DE LACOUPERIE, who died at Chelsea on Thursday, last week, from typhoid-fever was born in France, a descendant from an old Cornish family named Terrien, who emigrated to France during the civil wars of the seventeenth century. Lacouperie was the name of property acquired in that country. In his youth (says the *St. James's*) he went to Hong Kong and engaged in commercial pursuits, but his property was destroyed in a typhoon, and he turned his attention to the study of Oriental languages. He shared with the Rev. C. J. Ball and others the discovery of the relationship between the old Akkadian language and the Chinese hieroglyphics. For some years he was Professor of Indo-Chinese in University College London, and his erudition and abilities were known and recognised in the centres of learning throughout Europe. For some time past his sight had been defective, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure for him a Government pension. The *St. James's* regrets to learn that he leaves a widow in circumstances of absolute poverty; and trusts that those interested in learning and scholarship will interest themselves to see that some adequate provision is made for her. It would be a tardy recognition of the industry with which the deceased savant devoted himself to ill-rewarded and unremunerated studies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN OTTO, E. EHLERS has arrived in Calcutta, and contemplates a journey across he wild mountain country lying between Upper Assam and China. The traveller has a passport from the Chinese authorities, and if he could make his way through the net-work of hill tribes, to the French mission at Batang, the rest, he thinks, would be comparatively safe and easy. He spent the early part of last year in China and Japan, and had an interesting interview with the Viceroy Li Hung Chang, but at that time there was no war cloud on the horizon.

EARLY in September it was expected that the first through train would pass along the western portion of the Siberian Railway opening the route from Kurgan to Omsk, a distance of some 750 versts, for workmen's trains. This with the section already opened for passenger traffic, would make just over a thousand versts. The whole western line from Cheliabinsk to the river Obi'is, with branches, some 1,328 versts, and of the portion remaining 150 versts are to be finished in the autumn, and possibly up to the Obi itself, where a large iron bridge is now in course of construction. In any case the rails will be laid down to Obi by the middle of next summer.

THE East Indian Railway's earnings, week ended 3rd November were Rs. 8,91,474. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,08,643. Decrease Rs. 1,17,169. Miles open, week ended 3rd November, 1894, 1,603·90. Corresponding week last year, 1,610·73. Increase 53·17. Per mile open, week ended 3rd November 1894, Rs. 536. Corresponding week last year Rs. 626. Decrease, Rs. 90. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 3rd November, 1894, Rs. 1,57,89,669. From 1st July, 1893, to 3rd November, 1893, Rs. 1,52,12,278. Increase Rs. 5,77,391

THERE would be two Lieutenants Cookson under arrest if the following circumstantial accounts were both correct. The *Englishman* says:—The steamer, *Manora*, which arrived in port on Friday brought, among other passengers, Lieutenant P. S. Cookson, of the Hyderabad Contingent, who was arrested at Colombo on the 16th ultimo, on a charge of desertion from his regiment. Lieutenant S. D. Worgan, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, was sent by the military authorities to Colombo to bring Lieutenant Cookson to Calcutta. He will at present be housed in the staff quarters at Fort William under surveillance, pending further orders from the military authorities at Secunderabad. According to another contemporary, Lieutenant Cookson, who was recently arrested at Ceylon for alleged embezzlement and absence from his regiment, the Royal Fusiliers, who are stationed at Karachi, was brought to Bombay in charge of Lieutenant Morgan by the s. s. *Kangra*, on Wednesday, and then transhipped to the s. s. *Mecca*, in which he left for Karachi under charge of Lieutenant F. Woodward, Loyal North Lancashire and a guard of three men.

IN the old days writes the *Pioneer* the people of Zhob say that the Kafila traffic to India from Ghazni and from the Zhob Valley used to go through a narrow pass called the Chuhar-khel-dahina under the Takht-i-Suleiman direct to the Derajat, instead of as at present by the longer routes through the Gomul Pass to the north. They say that a few generations back a landslip occurred which blocked up the direct route for a distance of a mile and a half, and since then the Powindahs have travelled to India by the Gomul route. The southern slopes of the Takht-i-Suleiman are occupied by the Sheranis, a small nomadic section of Pathans, who on the British occupation of Fort Sandeman in 1888 gave a good deal of trouble, cutting up stray travellers in the neighbourhood of the new cantonment and committing other outrages. Trusting in the supposed inaccessibility of their country they defied our political officers, and in 1890 it was determined to send a force against them to bring them to reason. The Kidderzai field force, under, the command of Sir George White, was accordingly organised in the autumn of that year, and the force from Quetta had to pass through the Chuhar-khel-dahina to effect a junction with the Punjab section of the force, so as to get at these mountaineers. But little information beyond that stated above, was then available as to the nature of the pass. It was then found that the pass itself is about 2½ miles long and of the same nature as the rifts and tangles so common in Afghanistan, where the drainage from a large watershed has forced its way in the course of ages through a range of mountains; but in this case the freak of nature is on a much larger scale than met with elsewhere on the N.-W. Frontier. The bottom of the rift is within a few miles of the highest point, the Takht-i-Suleiman, of the range separating Baluchistan from the Punjab, and these peaks tower 6,000 feet above the pass. Through this pass flows a rapid stream of generally clear water. The stream during the fair season is only one or two feet in depth, but forms deep pools when it rushes over or between the boulders which, from time to time, after heavy rains, fall down into the the river bed from the precipitous sides of the mountains. The bottom of the pass in its narrowest parts is only 10 or 15 feet wide, but frequently increases in width to 100 feet or more. The sides of the rift, which are of solid limestone, are often nearly perpendicular for a height of over 1,000 feet, and the scenery is of the grandest description.

A TEMPORARY road was made in 1890 for the Kidderzai field force to wade through the pass, but the road having fulfilled its purpose, became again impassable after the first floods for any but foot passengers. From the knowledge gained in 1890 it became evidently an object of the first importance to reopen this route permanently, more especially as the Sherani country had become quite settled. By so doing the distance between Fort Sandeman and Dera Ismail Khan would be reduced by one-third, and the journey would be performed by an easy route as compared with the Gomul. At the same time the new route would possess the very great advantage, that it passes through a comparatively settled country and one through which travellers can pass singly or in small parties without fear of molestation from organised bands of robbers. It avoids entirely the Waziri country. The route through the pass itself was surveyed in 1894, and an estimate prepared for constructing a good permanent camel road 12 or 15 feet wide through the pass by blasting a track in the rocky sides of the rift. This road has now been just completed and the easy gradients, and at a little expense in widening could be converted into a cart-road. It passes generally well above the flood level of the stream, but for reasons of economy has been made to descend into the stream several times in crossing from one side to the other of the pass. As, however, the rainfall of the district is not heavy compared with that in most parts of India, the road will seldom be closed except during the heavy floods. After long continuous rains boulders from the mountain sides are liable to be become detached and fall into the stream. Although this peculiarity is not likely to interfere with the traffic through the pass, it has been the cause of two unfortunate accidents to the work-people making the road. In one case 2 men were killed by a boulder and in another 24 men were crushed by a mass of rock falling on them but in both cases unusually heavy rain had been falling for some days. The country on the Baluchistan side of the pass is quite open, and when a few miles of easy road on the Punjab side of the pass are made, it is anticipated that a large portion of the traffic passing through the Gomul Pass will be diverted to this route. In fact during the last few months, before the road was completed and with the tract on the Punjab side unimproved, many Powindah Kafilas are stated to have travelled to India by it.

MR. J. W. JOHNSTONE, the Private Tutor of Maharaja Scindia, whose occupation will be gone when the young Prince comes to the *gaddi* next month, is to be appointed Director of Public Instruction in the Gwalior State.

THAT solitary but dangerous outlaw known as the Pishin Ghazi, took advantage of the absence of the troops at Quetta last week to make a descent from the hills, and shot two more men, against whom he had a feud in his village. He has not been captured. As was mentioned on the occasion of his last outrage, the man is by profession a shikari, and knows the wild country in which he has taken refuge so perfectly that it will be a very hard matter to run him down.

THE semi-independent State of Nyagurh, which lies some three or four days' march from Cuttack, has lately been in an unsettled condition. It is inhabited by Uriyas and by Khonds, a wild jungly people who lately murdered a number of the State officials. When attempts were made to arrest those who were implicated in the murders the whole country side rose, and for some time past the insurgents have defied the Magistrate of Puri and District Superintendent of Police who promptly proceeded to the spot. In consequence of the disturbance a company of the Bengal Military Police has just been sent to Cuttack and will take the field. if necessary, under the command of Mr, F. C. Daly, who has won credit for himself by the conduct of similar expeditions in the Lushai Hills. The latest news is, however, of a reassuring character, and there is reason to believe that the murderers will surrender to the Raja of their own accord. The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Mr. Cooke, is now at Nyagurh in the hope of restoring order, and at the same time redeeming the grievances of the people.

REUTER has already briefly announced the appointment of Sir Robert Reid as Attorney-General and Mr. Frank Lockwood as Solicitor General. Sir Robert Reid is of a legal family, being the second son of the late Sir James Reid, Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands. At Cheltenham and Balliol he was a brilliant scholar, and he won no small distinction in the cricket field. In the House and at the bar he enjoys great popularity and even among his political opponents his promotion is generally approved. Mr. Lockwood is a Cains College man who has literally played many parts, for in the intervals between keeping terms he found leisure enough to join a travelling dramatic company. He soon quitted the buskin for the wig and gown, and he has been in almost every *cause celebre* of the last few years, and has caricatured with his facile pencil an innumerable series of judge, counsel, witnesses and jurymen. He is essentially popular in the House and at the bar on the score of his graceful humour and imperturbable good temper. The Courts of Justice were opened on the 21st for the Michaelmas sittings, with the usual ceremony, the judges breakfasting with the Lord Chancellor in the morning. The Lord Chancellor subsequently held his usual reception at the House of Lords, The occasion was remarkable for the number of new brooms in persons of three Lord Justices, Lord Russell, Lord Rigby and Lord Davey, a new Attorney-General, Sir Robert Reid, and a new Solicitor-General Mr. Lockwood. The cause lists exhibit a further falling off in judicial business, as has been observed for the past three years, there being 200 fewer causes both in the Queen's Bench and the Chancery Division—less bread but the usual allowance of sack.

VERY little success appears to have attended upon the efforts of the authorities in Burma to conciliate the pongyis on educational questions. The chief Commissioner has recently drawn attention to the continued hostility to secular instruction manifested by Buddhist ecclesiastics in both Provinces, remarking that their attitude is highly injurious to the progress of the people, and that no pains should be spared to overcome their prejudice. It is suggested that intelligent Burman officials may do much to convince the obstructionists that Government has no intention of interfering with their religion, and pongyis who are sufficiently independent to accept registration and State aid should be protected against illegal annoyance at the hands of their less advanced brethren.

CLARIDGE'S Hotel, Brook Street, which has sheltered more crowned heads than any hotel in London, is to come down, a brand new building of the Savoy type, to be run by the proprietors thereof, taking its place. All the furnishings, which time and circumstances have made historical, go to the hammer.

THE French Chambers opened the other day, but without the usual signs of public interest in the proceedings. The Government is not strong, but it is said to be in no immediate danger. In the circumstances of French political life this may be held as equivalent to a clean bill of health. Any question apparently will serve the purpose of the Extremists of the Opposition. M. Paschal Grousset tried to revive the memory of the Boulangist plot, and called for an inquiry into that almost antediluvian occurrence in the interest of his exiled friends. The Government had no difficulty in disposing of his impracticable proposition. More serious interpellations, touching the foreign policy of France, may be expected; but before they can arrive at maturity further progress will be made in the friendly discussion of outstanding differences between England and France.

WE have received a leaflet from the Gibraltar Committee, pressing once more on the nation the absolute and immediate need for the naval equipment of that fortress. At present the case stands thus. There is no protection whatever at Gibraltar for ships injured or uninjured. There is a small dockyard, but no dry dock and therefore no possibility of repairing any ship below the waterline. There is not enough coal to furnish half the Mediterranean Fleet, and the hulks in which it is stored lie perfectly open to torpedo attack. The works proposed by the Admiralty are totally inadequate to meet the defects. In case of war it is obvious that the whole of the Mediterranean and Channel squadrons might easily be dependent on Gibraltar alone, and the salvation or ruin of England. At present we are wilfully courting ruin.

A MONSTER meeting of Socialists was held, the week the mail left, at Vienna in support of the universal suffrage agitation. It was attended by fully 10,000 persons; the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. Dr. Adler addressed the audience, which on the termination of the proceedings formed into a procession and marched through the streets to the Stadtpark, accompanied by a strong force of police, mounted and on foot. As the processionists marched in a dense throng across the Stuben Thor Bridge, singing and shouting, the police made a desperate attempt to disperse them, but failed. They had no sooner reached the Ring Strasse, however, than a squadron of thirty mounted police charged with drawn sabres. One of the horses stumbled and fell, bringing over with it several troopers in the rear, and a terrible scene ensued, horses and men struggling together on the ground, for many Socialists had been knocked down in the sudden onset. Fifteen of the latter were left laying severely wounded by the hoofs of the horses and the sabres of the riders. The procession was ultimately broken up, and no further fighting occurred. Many arrests were made among those taken into custody being Dr. Pernerstorfer, a member of the Reichsrath. The Commissary of Police, however, ordered his immediate release, and further apologised for the action of his two detectives who had arrested him. Dr. Pernerstorfer protested to the Commissary against the brutality which he declared the police had displayed. The Socialists, he said, were proceeding quietly, and there would have been no disturbance if they had not been molested. Dr. Pernerstorfer will bring the matter before Parliament. One policeman was wounded by a knife thrust. Tranquillity was completely restored.

Beginners in the world of art are far too slow according to Prof. Herkomer. At his beautiful home at Bushey he has a work of his own, the portrait of a lady entitled "Four Hours' Work," in order to stir up his students a little. Prof. Herkomer has been relating to a representative of *Cassell's Saturday Journal* some anecdotes of the distinguished people who have sat to him. Lord Salisbury he found a most delightful sitter, but not so the late Richard Wagner, who gave much trouble, and seemed utterly indifferent about the result. Lord Tennyson was certainly not encouraging. His first words to the artist were, "I hate your coming. I can't abide sitting." The first night he was at Tennyson's house Mr. Herkomer was undressing, when there was a tap at the door. Tennyson peeped in and said, "I believe you are honest. Good night." An unwilling sitter, but courteous and kind, such is the general verdict upon the great poet. It is Mr. Herkomer's custom to let his sitters talk as freely as they please while he works. The conversation will frequently bring out some trait for which he is on the watch.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, BHOWNUGGER, Nov. 12.

SHORTLY before seven this morning H. H. the Rajah of Drangadhra and suite arrived to escort his Excellency Lord Harris to witness the display of mounted and dismounted sports held by the state police on their parade-ground. This ground has lately been enclosed and levelled under the fostering care of Mr. Souter, and would excite the envy of many a Commanding Officer in British cantonments.

The sports comprised the following events which were got through in capital time so as to enable his Excellency to makes an early start for Wadhwan:—Tent-pegging, jumping competition singly and by sections, mounted combats sword and lance, wrestling on horseback dismounted, long jump, 100 yards race, v. c. race, sack race, 100 yards race in marching order, and tug-of-war. At the conclusion his Excellency distributed the prices to the successful competitors, and then returned to the guest-house.

The Governor, Sir C. Ollivant, and the rest of the party left by road for Wadhwan, at half-past nine, accompanied as far as Dapuli Dhar by H. H. the Raja and suite, who took farewell of his Excellency at this point. Wadhwan was reached after rather a hot and dusty drive, and we were glad to reach the railway bungalow at that place and enjoy the ever ready hospitality of the Thakore Sahib, before entering the special which had been drawn up on a siding near the bungalow. Leaving Wadhwan Junction shortly after one o'clock, Dhola Junction was reached at four, and his Excellency was met here by Captain A. W. Forbes, Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Cavalry, and a deputation from the Maharaja of Bhownugger represented by the Dewan Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, and the Senior Councillor of the Bhownugger State, these gentlemen accompanying the Governor's party on to Bhownugger. As the train slowed down at the terminus it could be seen that Bhownugger was en fete on this occasion, thousands of the inhabitants and country folk were assembled, and wherever one looked the town was a mass of colour from the flags, inscriptive arches, and other decorations. Waiting to receive his Excellency on the platform were H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownugger and his son, the Kumar Shri Bhowsingji, Colonel Hancock, Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., who has been on a short visit to the Maharaja, Captain H. D. Merewether, and others. A guard-of-honour of the Bhownugger Infantry with band were drawn up on the platform and gave the Royal salute on the appearance of his Excellency. After shaking hands with his Highness and the other gentlemen, his Excellency and the Maharaja took their places in the State carriages, and the following procession being formed, proceeded at a foot's pace through the city:—

The State Nishan and Nagara.
The Elephants with Howdas and Sibandi.
Huzur Khangi Sowars.
Huzuris.
Infantry with Band and Colours.
The Bhownugger Imperial Lancers.
The State Banner used on ceremonial occasions.

CARRIAGES.

First Carriage.

The Officer in Command of the Imperial Lancers. | His Excellency the Governor. The Dewan and Senior Councillor. | His Highness the Maharaja. The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. | The Superintendent of the Bhownugger State Police.

Second Carriage,

The Political Agent, Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, C.E | Kumar Shri Bhavsingji. Dr. Burjorji Beramji.

Third Carriage.

Colonel Hancock. Rajl Shri Harisingji. | The Private Secretary to H. E. Rajl Shri Jethibhai.

Fourth Carriage.

Surgeon-Major Martin. Mr. Ratilal Manekla. | Captain Cox. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

Fifth Carriage.

Mr. H. C. Knox. Mr. Ghelabhai Jugjivandas. | Captain Forbes. Mr. E. W. Proctor-Sims.

Sixth Carriage.

Mr. Mackay. Mr. Harilal Savailal. | Captain H. D. Merewether. Mr. Bhupatrai Vithaldas.

Seventh Carriage.

Mr. Waddington. Mr. C. Carroll. | Mr. Souter. Mr. D. W. Wedderburn.

Eighth Carriage.

Mr. Barker. Mr. Ratilal Chhotalal. | Rao Bahadur Harilal L. Mr. Harilal Damodardas.

Ninth Carriage.

Mr. Hughes (of the *Times of India*). Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas. | Rao Bahadur Ladha Hiraji. Mr. Kanialal Girdharlal.

Tenth Carriage.

Captain F. M. Godrich. | Dr. Shivnath.

Eleventh Carriage.

Rana Karansingji. Jamadar Nathubhai. | Jadeja Kalubhai Mama Kalbha Karansingji.

The route followed passed the end of the Harris Road, the opening of which forms one of to-morrow's ceremonies, the Samaldas College now in course of completion, the huge block of buildings used as a Record Office, and lastly the Peile Gardens adjoining which is the Pauradi, where his Excellency will reside during his visit here, and in the grounds of which a spacious camp has been pitched for the accommodation of the numerous visitors who have accepted the Maharaja's hospitality.

After alighting from his carriage his Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour of the Bhownugger Infantry. A company of which with colours were drawn up outside the bungalow, dressed after the manner of a regular Belooch Regiment. He also walked down the ranks of the (*a*) troop of the Imperial Service Cavalry, which had formed part of his escort. A really fine body of men these, admirably mounted, and altogether a credit to Captain Forbes, the Inspecting Officer, who has had the organization of this and other troops in the Kathiawar district from the commencement.

To-night his Excellency dines privately, and begins early to-morrow a series of ceremonies and visits.

THE P. AND O. S. S. CARTHAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In justice to the Captain and officers of the P. and O. s.s. Carthage regarding a letter which has appeared in your paper of Tuesday, the 13th instant, we beg to inform you that our cabins, although first class, were in the vicinity of the second saloon and we should think about fifteen to twenty feet away from the entrance thereto. It is quite true that there was a smell, and we observed the captain, first officer, purser, and first engineer in consultation. We spoke to the captain and he informed us, that the smell would soon disappear; which it did. The smell lasted from an hour to an hour and a half on one day, and less than half an hour on another occasion. We never had any other smell or annoyance whatsoever, and we should imagine that the great consideration that Captain De Horne and his officers extended to all the passengers would far more than counterbalance any slight discomfort that second saloon passengers may have had to put up with.

In conclusion, we beg to observe that the editor's foot-note at the end of the letter was 21 signatures out of a total of 88 second saloon passengers, and they were men according to your paper of the Indian Services. The percentage, namely, one in four, being so small, further comment is unnecessary. We regret that many who we know, would gladly wish to add their cards to ours are unable to do so owing to your letter being printed after their departure for up-country. We have the pleasure to enclose our cards.—Yours, &c.,

QUIS SEPARABIT.

A reminder of how pressing the matter is may be found in some of the most recent items of intelligence which have reached this country from Russian Central Asia. It is not so much what has been done (though that is something in itself) as what our neighbours are contemplating in the immediate future. A scheme which means in plain English the connection of Penjdeh with all the more important trade centres of Central Asia, and thence with European Russia itself, is not only far-reaching, it behoves us to see that we set our house in order as well. The condition of affairs in the East is shifting in the most marvellous fashion, and it is hardly too much to say that our forefathers of the last generation would have declined to believe in the possibility of a revolution (that is the only word to adequately express what has taken place) which has brought Russia close up to India on one side, and France close up on the other, and has for the moment laid the countless millions of China helpless at the feet of tiny Japan.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present Captain Walshe, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Dr. Bhalchundra, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. Viegas.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS FOR THE VILLAGE OF PAREL.

In accordance with a notice of motion the Chairman moved "That, in the opinion of the Standing Committee as the result of their inspection of the wholly undrained districts surrounding Elphinstone Road Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the swampy ground in rear of Parel market and Lalwady, a scheme for the drainage of this and similarly undrained districts should be forthwith prepared, and that the Commissioner be requested to deal with the question with the least possible delay. That in order to allow of the drainage system which has been provided for Parel village being utilized with as little delay as possible, the Corporation be recommended to sanction a scheme of house connection for the village as early as may be."

In support of his motion Mr. Roughton said that as pointed out by Government the drainage of Parel was in a very undesirable condition, and steps should be taken immediately to remove the nuisance. There were masses of black filth in certain localities, and there were places besides where there was absolutely no drains except the down-take pipes, and therefore it could be well imagined how unhealthy such a state of things were. The Standing Committee must show that they were alive to the danger, and were earnest for the adoption of remedial measures, and with that view they must ask the Corporation to take up the subject at once.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee, in seconding the motion, remarked that though he was not present when the Committee inspected the district, yet he knew that the village of Parel required drainage very badly. It might be seen from the budget of loan works that the Corporation had sanctioned large amounts for the purpose. They had sanctioned a very large sum for the general sewrage of Parel. Lately they sanctioned Rs. 81000, and it was now for the executive to carry out the wishes of the Corporation, as they could not sanction everything at once. They had several things to take into consideration which took up a great deal of time. The Corporation had done all they could in the matter.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that there was every facility offered in the matter as the whole district of Parel could be drained on what was known as the gravitation system. The sooner the district was drained the better, as the population of the district was increasing, besides, Parel district was a source of much revenue to the Municipality, there being a large number of mills in the village.

Mr. Rebsch did not think the system of gravitation would do for the whole district. The Government house compound could not be drained by gravitation, and he was pretty nearly certain about it, as the area mentioned was very low-lying.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to unanimously.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1895-96.

The Committee proceeded to consider the Municipal Budget Estimates for 1895-96 prepared by the Municipal Commissioner, the following being the introductory remarks:—

Opening Balance.—The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 18,25,000 after providing for all grants sanctioned or likely to be sanctioned for the year 1894-95. The details are as under:—Estimated closing balance at page 5 of Budget for 1894-95. Rs. 17,67,289, actual opening balance in excess of the estimated balance on 1st April 1894, exclusive of value of reserve stock (Rs. 9,03,991), Rs. 1,80,786, interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances to be received in excess of the Budget estimate for the current year Rs. 46,000, savings on debt and other grants for the current year Rs. 50,000 —total Rs. 20,44,075. Deduct grants from cash balance sanctioned up to 1st November 1894, exclusive of advances for loan works, stock, &c., Rs. 1,34,682-2-9, add —reserved for probable extra grants to end of the current financial year Rs. 84,332-13-3, Rs. 2,19,075, opening balance for 1895-96, including the 1 lakh required by law Rs. 18,25,000. This balance of Rs. 18,25,000 is proposed to be utilized as follows:—Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act Rs. 1,00,000, to meet the deficit in 1895-96 between the revenue and the expenditure Rs. 6,00,000, to keep invested as surplus balance to meet similar deficits in 1896-97 and subsequent years Rs. 11,25,000.

Revenue for the Year.—General Tax.—An increase of Rs. 37,647 is anticipated from this source, owing to increased and new assessments on buildings in the city owned by rate-payers and Government. Similarly an increase of Rs. 3,353 is estimated under the ¼ per cent. Fire Tax.

The relative proportions contributed by Government, the Port Trust and ordinary tax-payers in respect of the general tax and the additional fire tax for the ensuing and current years are as follow:—

General Tax.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Ordinary Rate-payers	14,67,917	15,60,858
Government	96 767	1,01,473
Port Trust	1,53,94	1,53,904
	17,18,583	17,56,235
Fire Tax.		
Ordinary Rate-payers	91,745	93,801
Government	6,048	6,242
Port Trust	9,619	9,619
	1,07 412	1,09,765
	18,26,000	18,66,000

Under wheel tax and tolls an increase of Rs. 2,250 is estimated to be obtained from private and public conveyances. In view of the large opening balance it is proposed to abolish the grain, flour, and firewood duties. This will cause a decrease of Rs. 1,74,000 on the estimated income from town duties. The revenue from this source has, therefore, been estimated at Rs. 6 lakhs. A small net increase of Rs. 450 is estimated under licenses. The halalkhor tax is estimated to yield Rs. 32,100 more than the estimate for the current year owing to increased and new assessments. An increase of Rs. 20,000 is anticipated from water tax, partly owing to increased valuations of properties and partly to lar

ities and compassionate allowances; and (3rd) Rs. 1,24,466 under special extraordinary works and investment of interest realised on sinking, &c., funds investments. It may also be pointed out that there are decreases of (1) Rs. 19,220 under town duty collections, and (2) Rs. 9,000 under election expenses. The grant for the police has been kept at the same figure as that for 1894-95, as the details called for from Government for the estimate for 1895-96 had not been received up to date. The total expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 65,96,934.

Closing Balance.—The estimated closing balance is Rs. 12,29,366, or over Rs. 11½ lakhs above the minimum required by law as detailed below:—Opening balance Rs. 18,25,000, income Rs. 60,01,300—Rs. 78,26,300, Less—Expenditure Rs. 65,96,934. Closing balance Rs. 12,29,366.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said he had given the Budget a careful study, and he was in a position to say that the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner placed the Standing Committee in a very awkward position, namely, in the position of rejecting many of them. He wished it was in his power to congratulate the Commissioner upon the Budget, but he regretted that he could not do so, for the simple reason that in framing his proposals the Commissioner had run counter to the canons of finance laid down expressly by the Standing Committee in their last year's Budget. The result was a budget which he might call either a humorous budget, or a budget of despair. The two principles laid down by the Committee and which had received the sanction of the Corporation, were these:—The first was that the time had come when without entrenching upon the reserve balance of 15 lakhs or, entrenching as little upon it as possible, it would not be difficult to so frame the Budget as to provide for the normal revenue overtaking the normal expenditure. The second principle was that there would be no prospect of such an equilibrium being arrived at if the Commissioner continued from year to year to propose new items of expenditure of doubtful expediency. It seemed to him (Mr. Javerilal) that the Commissioner had ignored these two principles in the Budget before them. The revenue was estimated at 60 lakhs and the expenditure at 66 lakhs. The excess expenditure of 6 lakhs the Commissioner proposed, to meet from the revenue of 18 lakhs which would at one stroke be reduced to 12 lakhs. At that rate the whole of the reserve balance would be swallowed up in three years. After this in case of emergency or to meet dificits there would be nothing to fall back upon, and where would they be? Mr. Javerilal put it to the Committee to say if that was the most prudent way of getting rid of a surplus which it had taken the Municipality years to build up. And what was this excess expenditure of 6 lakhs for? Part of it, that is to say, Rs. 3,40,000, consisted of two sums. One was an increase of Rs. 2,09,808 due to provision having been made under the ordinary heads of service for increasing the salaries of heads of departments and on account of tools and plants, and the other for special works. The other large item of the sum of six lakhs was for the proposed abolition of the duties on grains, flour, and firewood which at present brought Rs. 1,74,000, and the third item was of Rs. 77,[illegible] for investment of interest on loan funds. The Commissioner seemed to forget that the Corporation intended to abolish the grain duties only when the state of the revenue permitted of it, and not when the normal revenue could not overtake the normal expenditure. As to the revival of the proposals for increases to the superior officers, the Committee must tell the Commissioner that they regretted their inability to carry out his suggestions until he appeared before them with a budget whose two ends met each other. They must further tell him that his proposal to give Rs. 200 to Mr. Tomlinson's present salary of Rs. 1,000 could not be admitted, for the simple reason that the Committee which framed the first schedule fixed the Water Engineer's salary at the maximum figure of Rs. 1,000. If Mr. Tomlinson had been in the Public Works Department, he could hardly have risen to the grade of Rs. 1,000 until after a service of 20 or 25 years. In the Municipality he had risen in the course of five or six years from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000—an extraordinary rise. Again, the head of the Fire Brigade was brought there on a three years' agreement of Rs. 500 a month, but before the period expired he got a sudden start, and was in receipt of Rs. 600 with Rs. 50 for conveyance allowance and free quarters, or Rs. 100 per mensem for house allowance, in all Rs. 750, that is, fifty per cent. over the amount originally agreed upon. It would be their duty to tell the Commissioner they could not fall in with any such proposals. Another thing noticeable in the Budget was the old plan of under-estimating revenue and over-estimating expenditure. For instance, the tramway rent was estimated at the old figure of Rs. 38,000, when they knew as a matter of fact that its extension to Parel had added Rs. 4,000 to the income. The item of miscellaneous receipts was set down at Rs. 1,16,800, though the actuals of last year under that head amounted to Rs. 1,42,145 against a budget estimate of Rs. 1,25,000, the least they should estimate for income under this head was Rs. 1,25,000. On the expenditure side there were over-estimates, especially in the Water and Health departments. The Standing Committee would have the unpleasant duty of cutting down these items of expenditure and of showing to the Commissioner how the normal expenditure could be made to approach as nearly as possible to the normal revenue.

Dr. Bhalchandra, who agreed with Mr. Javerilal, remarked that he was under the impression that after what was stated last year that the expenditure would be balanced with the income that suggestion would be acted upon. But he now found that there was a deficit of six lakhs of rupees, which, to say the least, was most disappointing.

The Chairman said that they had to face a substantial deficit. They were not to discuss the motives with which the Budget was framed. He believed the Commissioner must have framed it on the lines laid down by the Standing Committee last year and sanctioned by the Corporation. With regard to Mr. Javerilal's remarks Mr. Roughton was of opinion that the Corporation should have a large balance on hand to enable them to meet unforeseen charges. He pointed out that there was a curious analogy between the finances of the Government of India and those of the Bombay Municipality. The revenue of the former were sixty crores, while that of the latter were sixty lakhs. The balance of the Government was something like eighteen crores and theirs was eighteen lakhs. The analogy being so close in those respects they ought to further follow it to its logical conclusions and continue a policy of retrenchment much in the same way as the Government. (Hear, hear.) Under the circumstances their main principle should be to cut down their expenses as far as was possible for them to do, without impairing the efficiency of the departments. (Hear, hear.)

So far as Dr. Cowasjee's study of the Budget went, he was of opinion that the income and expenditure of the Municipality should be on a level with each other, and that was the only prudent course to be followed in the framing of the Budget. He thought that unnecessary expenses might be cut down, but that every necessary increase ought to be considered on its merits.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that he reminded the members of the Corporation the other day that they discussed items of expenditure in one spirit at the time of the Budget and in another about the middle of the year. With regard to the introduction of the duty on grain and firewood he said that to reduce it one year and increase it the next was hardly a good policy.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that the different establishments were overpaid, and no increases recommended by the Commissioner ought to be sanctioned.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the Budget in detail.

The income from general tax at 8 per cent. (including contributions of Rs. 1,01,473 from Government and Rs. 1,53,904 from Port Trust) was passed at Rs. 17,56,235, the aditional tax under Section 140 (c) of Municipal Act III. of 1888 for Fire Brigade charges at ¼ per cent., including Rs. 9,619 from Port Trust and Rs. 6,342 from Government being passed at Rs. 1,09,765; wheel tax and tolls at Rs. 3,50,000; town duties at Rs. 7,81,000; licenses and receipts from Government for liquor licenses and tobacco duty, at Rs. 359,100; halalkore tax, at Rs. 6,32,100; water tax, at Rs. 13,20,000; maket receipts, at Rs. 3,70,000; public gardens, at Rs. 6,600; tramway rent at Rs. 42,000; miscellaneous fines, at Rs. 10,000; miscellaneous receipts, at Rs. 1,25,000; miscellaneous fees, at Rs. 45,000; miscellaneous savings, at Rs. 3,000; contribution from municipal servants towards pension, &c., fund at Rs. 16,000: interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances at Rs. 1,50,000; and interest on sinking and insurance, &c., funds investments, at Rs. 77,500.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE late Colonel Pretyman (60th, then of the 33rd, was the officer of the outlying picket of the Light Division with whom General Codrington conversed on the morning of Inkerman just before the Russian attack, and the captain, as he was, related afterwards that the General smiled when the young officer expressed an opinion that the Russians would be likely to attack on an early morning of that kind, which was justified by the outburst of musketry not far off before General Codrington got back to camp.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 13.

THE enquiry was resumed to-day when the same counsel were engaged. The whole of the day was devoted to the examination of the inamdar of Guja, and his cross-examination was not finished when the court adjourned till to-morrow. In this case the charge against Mr. Bapat is that he received Rs. 600 from the inamdar of Guja, and agreed to receive a further sum of Rs. 600 under the pretence of showing favour to him in his official capacity as Assistant to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Karunashanker Kuverji, examined by Mr. Branson, said: I am the inamdar of the village of Guja in Patan. This village of Guja was granted by the Miharaja Khunderao as dharmadaya inam in the Samvat year 1919. It was granted in exchange for another village called Kharagora. The village was entered in my father's name. I have got the sanad of the village. (Mr. Branson here put in the sanad for Sanvat 1919; and a *takidpatra*.)

Mr. Branson: Did your father hold this village until he died?—Yes; my father died in Samvat 1945. After his death I was sent for by the Settlement Department on the 30th of October, 1889, when an order was read over to me by Mr. Bapat. It was dated, 14th September, 1889. I have two brothers, Ambalal and Tikamlal. After the order had been read over to me my brother and I came to Baroda in the month of Ashvud. I knew Mr. Bapat when we saw him at his office when we came to Baroda. Mr. Bapat took down my statement and kept my *sanad*. Mr. Bapat asked me to produce the accounts of income and expenditure of the village. My brother and I went to Patan, and we returned to Baroda probably in the month of Magsur with the accounts. When we came to Baroda we learnt that Mr. Bapat's camp was at Chansad. We went and saw Mr. Bapat at Chansad, and there we showed him our account. He kept the original papers of accounts with him and the others were returned to me. My further statement was taken on the 4th December, 1889. That statment was signed by me. As far as I remember thatstatement was taken at Chansad. We then came to Baroda from Chansad. I stayed here for two or three days and then went to Baroda, leaving my brother behind. My brother then wrote to me to come here again to receive the sanad, and I came to Baroda accordingly; I passed a writing acknowledging the receipt of the sanad on the 29th of January, 1892. I then returned to Patan, leaving my brother here, in order that he should see Mr. Bapat and get the matter decided as quickly as possible. When my statement was taken, no further converation beyond what I have mentioned, took place between me and Mr. Bapat. My brother also returned to Patan probably in the month of [illegible] and told me that Mr. Bapat wanted Rs. [illegible] to have the matter settled. I told my bro[illegible]ve had been out of pocket to large sums of [illegible]proving the village I had no money to spare[illegible]. Bapat. My brother told me that he had also [illegible] Girdhar of my inability to pay the amount. [illegible]y brother told me that he had seen Girdhar, I ask[illegible]m wh Girdhar was, and how he came to see him[illegible] replied that he had been to Mr. Bapat's house to [illegible]e a request to expedite the decision in the case. [illegible] Bapat told him that if he wanted to have the case settled favorably he should see his banker, Girdhar. My brother replied that he did not know Girdhar's place, when Mr. Bapat said that Ratiram, a karbhari of Kamliwada, who was then present there, would point out Girdhar's house to me. My brother, accordingly went to Girdhar, who wanted Rs. 1,500. We then sat silent for some time. I then sent Ambalal to Baroda in the month of Maha, Samvat 1947. My brother returned and gave me certain information to the effect that an order was passed to give us 300 bighas of land and to attach the village. On the survey after the grant, the land in the village extended to 832 bighas. The grant was made in Samvat 1919 and the survey was made in Samvat 1920. At the time of the grant the standard of survey was not by bighas. The regular survey was made in 1920. Afterwards I saw the order making the village *khalsa* when I came to Baroda to make enquiries. My brother then told me that he had arranged to give Rs. 1,200 to Mr. Bapat through Girdhar to get the case again on file and to stay the execution of the order making village *khalsa*. My brother also told me that in his presence Girdhar had told Mr. Bapat that he would go to Patan with my brother and bring the money. About a week after, I had this conversation with my brother. In the month of Maha, Girdhar came to me, and I saw him at Patan. He first of all came to my house and then there was nobody with him. My brother was then at my house, and he was present at the interview when Girdhar demanded Rs. 600 in new coins as a part-payment. I agreed to pay the amount, and actually paid the amount which I had got from my Sowkar Narbheram Becher after opening an account with him. I had previous to that a *khata* with his brother Umedram.

Why did you not go to Umedram then?—Because Umedram objected to pay the money as he had heard that the village had been made khalsa. Nurbheram Becher is dead, but the business is carried by his son, Nanalal in the name of his father. I applied to Nanalal for the loan. I did not tell anybody why the money was required. I have got an entry of the loan of this Rs. 600 in my book, and I pointed out that entry from my book. The entry was made by the gumasta or somebody else at Nurbheram's shop in my presence. The entry was made at the end of the year when I went to make up the accounts. I passed the receipt (Exhibit 472) for the loan when I received the money on *Fagun sud* 4th. The receipt was in my own handwriting, and passed on the very day the amount was received. I was alone when I went to receive the money. The Rs. 600 were new coins. I paid Rs. 3-12 for exchange. After I received the money, I took it directly to Girdhar's place. As I was taking the money to my house, I met my cook on the road, and so I took him to Girdhar's house with the money and did not go to my house. I gave the money to Girdhar, telling him that he should confront me with Mr. Bapat, and that Mr. Bapat should admit the receipt of the money. Girdhar agreed to confront me with Mr. Bapat so as to get an acknowledgment from him, and suggested to make a petition praying for the re-investigation of the matter. Girdhar then asked me for the balance of Rs. 600 when I replied that I would pay the remaining amount on the final decision in the case. I and my cook then went home, and I told my brother that I had paid the money to Girdhar. I then prepared a petition to the Settlement Commissioner as suggested, and handed it over to Girdhar. I saw that petition again at Ahmedabad. The petition now shown to me is the same as I had given to Girdhar, which I had subsequently seen at Ahmedabad, and had it then forwarded by post to the Settlement Department. About a fortnight after I came to Baroda and saw Girdhar on this occasion I saw Mr. Bapat also. I had come to Baroda in order to be confronted with Mr. Bapat about the money. Girdhar and I went to Mr. Bapat and Mr. Bapat then asked me "Well, Maharaj are your eyes opened now?" I replied that when I suffered so much I came to terms. I asked Mr. Bapat whether he received the amount of Rs. 600 from Girdhar. Mr. Bapat replied in the affirmative, stating that he had not read the petition brought by Girdhar. Mr. Bapat also told him that a notice had also been issued, and that when I received it I should prepare an appeal. I asked Mr. Bapat to keep the village in my possession when I made an appeal and Mr. Bapat said that he would do so. I then went to Patan and thence to Ahmedabad, where I saw Girdhar who had come to my house. He had brought back the petition. He told me that Mr. Bapat had read and approved of the petition, and that I should send it by post, and, accordingly, I forwarded it by registered post, enclosing a letter therein. The letter now shown to me is the same that I had enclosed with the petition. I had received a receipt of the registered letter at Ahmedabad. (The letter and the receipt of the registered letter were also put in.)

Witness, continuing said: I went to Nowsari to take a copy of the order making the village khalsa. Up to the time I sent the petition I had not received a copy of the order. At Nowsari I presented a petition asking for a copy of the order, and then went back to Patan, when my brother told me that he had received a notice, dated the 12th of May, 1891. On the 15th of June, 1891, I sent another petition demanding a copy of the notice, which stated that the 300 bighas of land was given to me and the rest was resumed. He had applied for the copy in order to enable him to make an appeal. I then made an appeal to the Dewan Saheb and gave the power of attorney to my brother. A few days afterwards I received a post-card from Girdhar. It is dated Ashvud Sud 14. It bore the post-mark 9th July, 1892. The post-card which was read in court stated that the Huzur wanted the balance of Rs. 600 before the order favourable to me was passed. The word Huzur was put for Mr. Bapat. That post-card was received in Patan. Before the post-card had been received no attempt was made for the resumption of the land over 300 bighas. On the receipt of the post-card I sent my brother Ambalal to Baroda to see Girdhar in consequence of the post-card. My brother went to Baroda immediately after the receipt of the post-card, and when he came back to Patan he told me what had happened at Baroda. I asked him why he was sent for, when he replied that Mr. Bapat had got angry, and said "Have you not got the money (Rs. 600) to pay me yet, although you have received income for two years. If you won't pay the money the order would be executed." I had not paid the balance of Rs. 600, because the condition was that the balance had to be paid after the favourable decision had been obtained, I then received a letter from Girdhar. It was dated Shrawud Wad 6th (13th August, 1892). It was stated in the letter that the order issued in 1889 which was suspended would be again issued unless the money had been paid at once.

With a view to show that Girdhar was in Bapat's confidence, and that he actually knew what order was to be issued shortly, Mr. Branson put in the letter.

Witness, continuing said, on the receipt of the letter I came to Baroda, and saw Girdhar. I spoke to Girdhar about the letter. I told Girdhar that according to the condition money was to be paid afterwards, and why he wanted the money before the settlement of the case. Girdhar replied that Mr. Bapat did not listen to it, and demanded the money at once. Girdhar asked him to try and make a petition. I made a petition to Mr. Elliot for the stay of execution. Mr. Bapat was then away on leave. When he returned I saw him, and asked him why he troubled me, although there was a distinct condition that the money was to be paid after the work had been done. Mr. Bapat said that as I have received the income for two years, I should pay the amount at once. I refused to do so and on the 28th of August, 1892, I made a petition to Mr. Elliot for the stay of execution of the order. The petition was returned to me by Mr. Bapat with an endorsement, dated 2nd of September, 1892. The endorsement made by Mr. Bapat was to the effect that the execution should be stayed pending the result of the appeal. There was another *shera* by Mr. Elliot as follows, "We never stay for the result of the appeal." Mr. Bapat then tauntingly told me to go to a superior officer; but as he was a powerful officer I did not reply to his taunt. On the 6th of October I presented a petition to the Dewan Saheb for a prohibitory order. The case was explained to Mr. Athley, who sent me to the Dewan Saheb, and I then executed a *kabulat*. The Dewan Saheb then ordered that a prohibitory order should be issued. After the order had been issued I saw Mr. Bapat through Girdhar. I first saw Girdhar to request him to put in a good word to the saheb (Mr. Bapat). I asked him why did he (Mr. Bapat) harass me as it was arranged to give the money after the decision had been obtained. Gopal Luxmiram, an acquaintance of mine, Girdhar, and I then went and saw Mr. Bapat in the evening. Mr. Bapat was sitting downstairs alone. On seeing me he lost his temper, and asked me why he bothered him. Girdhar then asked him to deliver over to me the order received from the Dewan Saheb, but, stating that he would pay the balance agreed upon, Mr. Bapat refused to do so until the money had been paid. Mr. Bapat said: "I got the saheb to pass an order unfavourable to you and even in the appeal I shall get an order adverse to your interests." I had no money, so no *bandobust* had been made. I did not pay the balance of the money, as I have not received a decision. My name has not been entered as an inamdar. Pressure was brought to bear on me by Mr. Bapat to accept the order granting 300 bighas only, and not to appeal against that order. I declined to pass such a *kabulat*. I then left and made a petition to the Dewan Saheb, stating that I did not accept the order. I had personally made no complaint about Mr. Bapat accepting bribe from me. As I was afraid that if I made a complaint the decision in the appeal case might be given against me, and that I might be deprived of the remaining three hundred bighas of land also. I had made a complaint to Mr. Macconachie.

Mr. Branson then put in certain orders passed in the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khare, witness said: I was in Government service in the Naib Suba's department at Patan. I am not in Government service for the last three or four years. I believe that I am still on leave. When my father died I had obtained leave, as I had to look to household affairs. I do not remember the period for which I wanted leave. I had made an application for leave. Once I had asked for four months' leave, and at another time I had asked for a year's leave. The last application for leave was made about six months' back. I am not aware whether that leave has been sanctioned. On every occasion leave was sanctioned but sometimes I received reply and sometimes not. Last application was made after joining the appointment of a talati. I was once in the Naib Saba's office on the post of a *Barnisi*. My salary was Rs. 20 per month. I had a *khata* with Umedram until Samvat 1947. I might have had very small dealings with Umedram to the extent of Rs. 20 or of Rs. 30 in the beginning of Samvat 1948.

Witness was then examined as to his transactions with Umedram and Nurbheram's firm. He said that every year interest had been calculated on the loan advanced to him and entered into his book every year by the sowkar. The items of interest must have been copied from the sowkar's account-books. Umedram refused to give him loan of large sums of money after the japti had been made, and consequently he went to Nurbheram. Umedram however, lent him small sums such as Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 50 up till posh sud of Samvat 1947. Umedram had lent him a large sum extending from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250; but after that he had not accommodated witness with any large sums. To his knowledge there was no doubt thrown as to the genuineness of the sanad. He had made a petition to the Agent to the Governor-General in respect to the matter about seven or eight months ago. The petition was in Gujerati, and was drafted by a vakil at Ahmedabad, named Shakarohand. His brother gave instructions to the pleader. In the petition he had prayed for justice. In that petition the pleader has set out his reasons at some length against the supposition that the *sanad* was not genuine. He did not know about any suspicion being cast on the sanad until he was told so by Bapat. From what Bapat told him he gathered that it was suspected that a figure had been changed. He adhered to the statement that he knew nothing if a suspicion had been cast by the Settlement Department on the genuineness of his sanad. He did not believe that the Settlement Department or anybody else questioned the genuineness of the sanad. He did not believe Bapat when he said that his sanad had been questioned. After he failed in getting redress from the Gaekwari officials, he made a petition to the Resident. The 300 bighas of land which were in his possession were also once made khalsa. He had mentioned Mr. Elliot's name in a petition, because he was sure that he would do whatever Mr. Bapat liked.

The enquiry was at this stage adjourned till to-morrow.

THERE has been a tragedy at the Zoological Gardens in London. Two boas occupied the same apartment, one nine feet long, the other but a foot shorter. When the house was opened in the morning the nine footer alone remained: the other was there also, only his co-lodger had absorbed him. The latter was so distented that his scales were almost separated, and he was unable either to coil or to move. It seems to have happened about a pigeon, on which the eight-footer was supping, and which the nine-footer wanted, so he swallowed the lot.

IT has been decided that Surgeon-Major-Generals Army Medical Staff, shall in certain circumstances be allowed to serve on until they attain the age of 62 years, and the first officer to benefit by this rule will be Surgeon-Major-General A. F. Bradshaw, C.B., Principal Medical Officer in India. Now, against this decision there can be no valid objection raised; in itself it is a very wise provision. But there is no denying that it raises a very serious question of privilege. Who, it is naturally asked, is to see that everything is fair and above board? In the selection and rejection of colonels on the Active List, a Promotion Board has been constituted, consisting of three members, who go thoroughly into the merits of every case as it comes before them. If this extension of service is to be allowed in the case of Surgeon-Major-Generals, it would be a source of satisfaction to medical officers generally if it were felt that the cases of Principal Medical Officers receiving the privilege of extension had been investigated and adjudicated of by this body. It would not increase its labours greatly, and the members of the Promotion Board must necessarily know so well what constitutes claims to special favours that they could be trusted to decide for the good of the Service. Any other system of choice would be regarded with disfavour, not to say mistrust, we fear. This being the case, it is as well to guard at the outset against even the suspicion of favouritism more especially having regard to the almost universal feeling of discontent which is a feature of the Army Medical Staff at the present time, owing to the gradual monopoly which the "soldier doctor" is acquiring, to the great discomfort of the more earnest but less noisy worker, who is content to consider himself, as he ought to, a doctor first and a major-general, colonel major, or captain afterwards. The Army must not suppose that every medical man in the Army Medical Staff gives support to the present system. The best and most highly-trained medical officers are as sensible of the absurdity of the thing as any combatant can possibly be. The present state of affairs was foreshadowed, it may be remembered, by the opponents of unification, and it might have been avoided had there been a modicum of common sense displayed by those who brought in the present wretched arrangement, which has resulted in nothing but heartburnings, extravagance, and discomfort.

THE RECENT INSURANCE CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent "H." I beg to say that as far as I am aware the words "ship lost or not lost" did occur in the contested policies, but this would certainly not relieve the applicants for the insurance of the obligation to disclose any material facts within their knowledge, which they otherwise would be bound to disclose. If it should be proved that at the time of effecting the insurance, they knew that the vessel was lost, they would certainly not derive any benefit from this clause, while it would protect them, if the loss had occurred already without their being aware of it. In the case of the s. s. Bokhara insurance everything turns upon the evidence of the mouthpiece of the plaintiffs, Mr. Reporter, and of the clerks of the insurance companies, Mr. Sunder and Mr. Damoder. If the statements of the latter are to be relied upon implicitly, viz., that Reporter stated to Sunder that the steamer had not yet sailed from Shanghai on Saturday, the 15th, and to Damoder, that she was then only two or three days on her way to Hongkong, it seems certainly useless to go any further into the case, because the evidence of his own masters and that of independant witnesses proves, that he knew better and admitted as much on Friday, the 14th. If the correctness of these two different statements is to be doubted, the whole of Sunder's and Damoder's evidence becomes doubtful; as it seems however certain that the case will be carried to a higher tribunal, it is not expedient to discuss now the question of weight of evidence, but I should like to draw attention to a point which, I think, has not been sufficiently taken into consideration in the remarks which have so far appeared in the press—I mean the undoubted want of that care and precaution on the part of the companies' representatives, which only made the case possible. The steamer in question was a mail steamer, the dates of sailing of which are regular as those of our own mail steamers for Europe; they were known to every firm, dealing with the Far-ther East, and if not known to the firms representing the insurance companies in question, could have been ascertained by a glance at the time-table which the P. and O. Company distributes annually to all firms in Bombay, and which, I believe, were admitted to be in the possession of the insurance companies (in one case safely deposited in a certain drawer), if for some reason these time-tables were not available, an enquiry at the P. and O. Company's office would have supplied all the required information. Nothing of the kind was attempted. The statements of the applicants, whatever they may have been, were implicitly relied upon, the premium was accepted, and whatturns out to be a most disputable value was given for it. The consequence was, that plaintiffs were thereby debarred from making any further attempts to obtain that security which they wanted; they had by no means exhausted all enquiries, and might after all have found other insurance companies which were willing to give them what they required. It must besides be borne in mind, that the plaintiffs, and especially their clerks were not supposed to be so well versed in the usuances and customs of insurance business, as the European agents of the defendant companies, and it would, therefore, seem all the more incumbent upon the latter, to use all reasonable care and precaution before they accepted what, I think, they both admitted to have been sufficiently unusual a risk to cause them to charge a considerably increased rate of premium. The importance attached to the omission of any mention of the typhoon seems somewhat strange in the face of the evidence, that one of the companies clerks admitted, he did not even know of the existence of a typhoon season and the further evidence, that no difference was made by anyone, in the rates of premium on account of that season. The extraordinary difference between the rates accepted by the companies here and those charged simultaneously at Lloyd's in London, may be well explained, by the incapability of the clerks, who accepted the risk, to estimate its extent, even if they were informed of its being an overdue one, and that a typhoon actually had occurred during this typhoon season. Whoever had to do with insurance business out here, knows how necessary it often becomes to elicit important facts which are not volunteered by native brokers or shippers; I mention only the fact, that the cargo to be insured, is shipped on deck, and which therefore would not be covered against average and jettison. If the class of goods, or any circumstances connected with the shipments, causes the underwriter to suspect, that it was effected on deck, I consider he is bound to go to some trouble to elicit that fact, or to put a warrant clause into the policy before he takes the higher W. A. premium, for which he would give no equivalent in a policy, under which such lose could not be recovered. At Lloyd's and in the great European insurance centres, the insurers and the insured are both much more equally matched in knowledge of what is required in the conduct of their business. But here, that knowledge is wonderfully deficient in the native merchant or broker, as soon as anything the least out of the ordinary run is concerned, and for this reason it seems necessary, that all the more vigilance is exercised on the part of the insurers, who are supposed to be experts. It is certainly all-important for the mercantile community, that the underwriters' signature continues to be looked upon as a legal, as well as moral security for the validity of the policy. In this light also the well-known principle (Arnould Vol. I. Part II. Page 545) "Concealment in the law of insurance is the suppression of a material fact within the knowledge of one of the parties, which the other has not the means of knowing, or is not presumed to know" ought to be interpreted.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Nov. 14. J. B.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Whilst reviewing the honest, frank, manly, and business-like speeches of Lord Harris in the issue of your paper of the 12th inst., you have belauded—and justly too—the address presented to the Governor by the Municipality of Godhra, and have stated that the most unique address presented to the Governor in Guzerat was, without doubt, that from the members of the Godhra Municipality, for they informed his Excellency that they had "no complaints to make and no petitions to submit," but in doing so it has escaped your notice to allude to the address of the Broach Municipality which also came in for its due share of congratulation at the hands of his Excellency the Governor for similar circumstances like those of Godhra, as will be seen from the answer of Lord Harris given to the members of the Broach Municipality:—"I gather from that address that you are in the fortunate position of one to be congratulated on the fact that there is within the Municipality of Broach no moving or agitating circumstances that cause you anxiety or calls for an appeal to Government. I congratulate you upon the admirable financial care that has marked your administration and which you point out with just pride as having resulted in the laying up of considerable balances (more than a lakh) which will be of use to you in the event of your finding yourselves able to carry out your water-supply scheme."

Perhaps I may be allowed here to say in passing, that the happy writer of the happy address so highly spoken of by his Excellency the Governor for its "unique character" was Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal the able and experienced vice-president of the Broach Municipality.—Yours, &c.,

Broach, November 13. N. S. GINWALLA.

A SCHEME regulating the County Championship has been prepared by the committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club and approved by the counties concerned. It provides that cricketing counties shall be considered as belonging to first-class or not. There is to be no further sub-division. First class counties are those whose matches are used in the compilation of first class batting and bowling averages. There is to be no limit to their number, and the M. C. C. Committee may bring new counties into the list or may remove existing ones from it. The list for 1895 includes fourteen first-class counties, nine of which were so classified last season, with Derbyshire, Essex, Hampshire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire. No county is to be eligible for the championship unless it has played at least eight out and home matches with the other counties.

THE billiard match between Roberts and Mitchell, of 24,000 up, spot barred, for £200, Mitchell receiving 9,000 at the start, which has been in progress for a fortnight at Curzen Hall, Birmingham, ended on Saturday (20th ult.) in a victory for Mitchell by 1,962 points. During the latter stage of the game Roberts was palpably off colour, although one break of 368 delighted the Midlanders.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 3, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DR. BHADURJI'S SPEECH ON THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE STATE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

You have only to look around you to see what this I. M. S. monopoly means to the profession of your country, your medical education, and the state of medical science in your midst. See what this unnatural and objectionable caste-system perpetrated by this monopoly means for the profession of India. Every country has its van section of the profession, consisting of members actually engaged in the work of the advancement and cultivation of their science and art-members gathered together in colleges and hospitals and laboratories—members who have advanced with the consent and respect of their brethren, who move aside as they hear the recognised steps of merit and ability. They are no armed soldiers who are hustled forward and placed over the heads of others by simple orders from a military office. All the world over this van section is a natural growth, and consists of members who have advanced and risen to their high position in an open race (in which no elbowing is allowed) in the field of science, to which every member of the profession is allowed admission without let or hindrance, without distinction of caste, colour, or creed; and it is but natural that such a natural van section of the profession should form its natural head and no mere blotch or engrafting on it, and command and receive the respect of all its members. But, in India there is no such natural growth—there is no open race. It is all elbowing and handicapping, and unnatural and unjust awards. The rituals gone through in Burlington House in London admit a member of the profession to a caste (and, as already observed, it is no secret that the spelling of one's name is no insignificant factor in gaining admission or rejection for its owner) which entitle admission to a body engrafted on the profession in India, under orders, it is said, as its van section, whose members have the sole right, and are the sole agents to our hospitals, laboratories, and colleges. They rise not to their places by means which are recognised as natural in every civilized country, but simply walk up to them soldierlike, sword in hand, jostling and elbowing, and trampling under feet whatever lies in their path. They retain their places, as they acquire them, by force of arms and "schedules," and their fame is resplendent with insignia won by prowess at musketry, and not by achievements in the field of science. Such is the unnatural and foreign lump imposed on the body of the profession in India, and ordered to be recognised as its head—a head which is no natural growth and claims nothing in common with the body. The interests of the head are not the interests of the body. How long is the unnatural caste-system to last? I have nothing to say against the individuals who are the instrument of such a system. But I cannot help asking every one of them,—is it not against the instincts and traditions of a noble profession—is it not subversive of all the principles which build up the honour and dignity of a profession which is rightly deemed the most noble,—is it not in a line with trades unionism, what your unnatural caste system makes you stoop to and keep up?—Will you not, Birdwoodlike and Hunterlike, rise to resent and protest against, and work to remove an anomalous system which employs you to demoralize and debase the principles and dignity of a profession to which you really owe so much, and which ought to have the first claim on your consideration? (Loud applause.)

THE FORTHCOMING MEDICAL CONGRESS.

There is to be a Congress at Calcutta next month of what is called, the Indian Medical Profession, after the manner of European Medical Congresses. To begin with there is no such thing as an Indian Medical Profession, as you can now readily see. In European Congresses men who have run open and fair races in the field of science meet to discuss the subjects of their achievements. But such cannot possibly be the case with the Calcutta Congress. Here men who have been all along denied all admission to even races, and have been decried as incapable of investigating or teaching the science and art of their profession, are now invited to meet the highly placed individuals of the foreign body engrafted on the profession in India where they have the sole run of the whole field, *to take part in discussions* of scientific matters with them,—just for the purposes of a Congress gathering! Who is ignorant, and incompetent to work at a science is surely incompetent and unfit to discuss matters pertaining to such science. But this proposition is to be dropped from particular memories for the convenience of a good congress gathering! This is plain language, though it may speak painful facts. Let us see however, what the Calcutta Congress is going to do to place the profession in India on a par with the British and European professions, which it is now imitating only in their external ceremonials of Congresses. As regards education, let us have an actual example from local experience. An official professor of the I. M. S., who has never even so much as handled a frog or looked into the inside of a black beetle in the course of his training, is considered competent to examine for our University its B.A., B.Sc. and M.A., M.D. candidates in the science of Zoology! Look, then, at the teaching of Zoology in our College, for which every Zoologist must be a born ophthalmologist and *vice versa*. It consists of some two dozen readings from text book notes from a pulpit decorated with a few samples of bottled specimens; and when the readings are over, the class has a permit to the Natural History Society Museum; and a personally-conducted tour (by some one in the Museum) round, this begins and completes a practical course in Zoology; Is not all this a farce and a fraud? Will it be tolerated in any civilized country? Government have long since decided to abolish this professorship, but they do not want to order it to cease till the permanent incumbent retires! It costs the taxpayer Rs. 2,400 a year, and if the professorship, from whatever reason, is to be more, why allow this sponging on the public revenue from year to year simply because the military professor will not give up his Zoological performances which are no more required? In which other department does Government allow its men to stay on when their services are no longer required? An attempt was made by Lord Harris's predecessor to improve matters, but things soon reverted to their original anomalous condition, for Lord Harris, sad to say, made it his guiding principle simply to go by the advice of the paid advisers of Government, and to see that the people conformed to the wishes and ruling of his advisers.

THE SYSTEM AN EXTRAVAGANT ONE.

Whatever the advantages to the hand of the Government from such an understanding of his position, this much is certain, that recently this non-exercise of personal judgment has entailed large wastes of expenditure and made the scientific resources of Government the laughing-stock of the thinking world. Every reader of a newspaper knows that a pice worth of ice and a few adjustable lamps will give a bacteriologist any temperature he may want for his cultivation purposes, but this simple information was not available to Government, and they were coaxed by their scientific advisers into abandoning their Poona and Bombay Laboratories, costing several thousands of rupees, and removing the whole concern to shady and cool regions about the Himalayas, on the plea of the Bombay and Poona climates being too hot for bacteriological work? The heat dodge having, once answerd well in gaining the objects of their desire, it was pressed into service again to extinguish the pharmacology professorship. Here, again, pharmacology gives being to a laboratory in Bombay. But the chair of pharmacology was not to the liking of the official medical service. To circumvent its death, therefore, various expedients were resorted to, and, as you are doubtless, aware, a temporary strangulation was easily effected. But when Government showed inclinations for its resuscitation, their advisers were ready with their singularly unique information that pharmacology could not live here at all because of the Indian heat! Now, pharmacology means elucidation of effects of drugs on healthy systems. If, indeed, Indian heat was prejudicial to faithful observations of remedies on healthy systems, would it not be equally, if not more, prejudical to similar observations in unhealthy systems, and where, then would be the use of treating disease in India? Perhaps this difficulty of military medical men may explain the state of science in the country, and their eagerness, to pack their white patients off to their European homes to give them the last chance of recovery, even with livers laden

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON, who is in excellent health, has been paying a flying visit to London. He has now returned to Southport, where he and his mother are residing. The pleasant Lancashire watering-place is associated with much of the poet's work. The Prince's Quest and most of the shorter poems in the volume of 1880 were written at the house, 11, Cross-street, then occupied by Mr. Watson's late father, and several years afterwards the adjoining suburb of Birkdale was the birthplace of World Strangeness. The Flight of Youth, and other lyrics published in the Cameo volume which contained the first edition of Wordsworth's Grave.

Ian Maclaren, the author of Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush, the new volume of Scottish studies is the Rev. John Watson, of Liverpool, and is therefore the latest addition to what has been called the Liverpool school. Though the greater part of Mr. Watson's life has been spent in Scotland, he has been for some years the minister of the Presbyterian Church in Sefton Park, to which he draws the largest and most fashionable of Liverpool congregations. Mr. Watson desired to preserve, at any rate for some time, the anonymity of his book, but this was practically impossible, as several of the sketches had been read aloud by their author in the hall attached to his Church, and on the publication of the volume they were of course recognised by various hearers.

The first volume of the new Contemporary Writers Series, that by Miss Annie Macdonell on Mr. Thomas Hardy, will be ready shortly. Miss Macdonell is the daughter of the late Mr. James Macdonell of the "Times," whose biography Dr. Robertson Nicoll wrote. She lays it down as a preliminary, that there can as yet be no finality in a criticism of Mr. Hardy, because he is only in the full vigour of his genius. But she points out that the volume of his work is already large, and adds that there is a natural delight in counting and sifting a heap of treasure, even though the pile is being added to while our hands are in it.

A unique book is to be published by Messrs. Blackwood next month under the title, The Diversions of a Prime Minister. The author, Mr. Basil Thomson, already known for his South Sea Yarns, is a son of the late Archbishop of York. Ten years ago Lord Derby sent him out to Fiji, and with a brief intermission he has resided in the South Seas ever since. On the deportation of Shirley Baker from Tonga he was made adviser to the aged King George, whose political affairs he entirely remodelled. This experience he has turned to account in his forthcoming book.

The "edition de luxe" of Oliver Twist, with George Cruikshank's water-colour drawings, will be published next week by Messrs. Chapman. These drawings represent the most ambitious series of finished water-colours ever made by Cruikshank. They came into existence as a result of a commission which a friendly patron and admirer was able to induce him to accept. To increase the intrinsic value of the suite, Cruikshank devised a characteristic titlepage, which also is given in this volume. All the drawings have been reproduced in facsimile of the originals.

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid is to give us a volume of Scotch tales and sketches, under the title 'Tween Glosamin and the Mirk. No doubt the title, as it suggests what is so often a happy hour at a Scotch fireside, was suggested by a line in a well-known Scotch song. Although the pieces are now to be collected for the first time, they were mostly written many years ago. They were written with the single aim of preserving and expressing some of the traits of the people amongst whom Sir Hugh spent his early years. He speaks feelingly in a note with which the volume will be prefaced of the qualities and the virtues and the pathos of the Scottish character. Mr. Alexander Gardner will publish the book this month.

Professor Nitti, a leading Italian writer, recently issued a work entitled "Catholic Socialism," which has attracted much attention in his own country. Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are about to issue an English translation of it, with an introduction by Mr. D. G. Ritchie, who was recently appointed to the Chair of Philosophy at St. Andrews University. Briefly described, the book sets out what the Roman Catholic Church has done in the matter of social work in the past, and indicates the program which is waiting to its hand for the future.

The new book in Mr. Walter Scott's Library of Humour will appear almost immediately. The idea of this series is to deal with the humour of the literature of the leading nations. America, France, Ireland, and other nations have been dealt with, and now it is the turn of Spain. The Spanish pieces have been translated, and an introduction supplied by Susette M. Taylor, and Mr. H. R. Millar has provided illustrations. A volume on the humour of Russia, which is to come next, will have an introduction by Stepniak. Following that, there is to be a volume on the humour of Japan; but one on the humour of China does not seem to have been planned yet.

Lord Russell of Killowen will preside at the inaugural lecture of the Irish Literary Society. The lecture will be given by Mr. Douglas Hyde, LL.D., the well-known Irish scholar, on The Last Three Centuries of Irish Gaelic Literature. The Lord Chief Justice has made two contributions to Irish political literature. One is his Letters from Kerry, published in 1830, which deals with the agrarian problem in a country where it exists in the most complicated form; and the other is his more famous address before the Parnell Commission in 1889 (since published in book form), which occupied several days in delivery and is a most masterly review of England's relations with Ireland. Lord Russell was born in Down, one of the few Ulster counties in which some Irish is spoken; and his views on the use and utility of the oldGaelic tongue as a medium of everyday intercourse (of which Dr. Hyde is a strong partisan) are certain to be interesting. The lecture will be delivered in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi.

Mrs. Steel's Tales of the Punjab, told by the People, is to be issued this month by Messrs. Macmillan. She shares the authorship with Major R.C. Temple in this respect, that while she is responsible for the text, he is responsible for the annotations and the appendices. The tales are intended to interest children, while it is hoped that the notes may be valuable to those who study folk-lore on its scientific side. Nobody could more appropriately have illustrated a volume of Indian folk-tales, gathered direct from the people, than Mr. Lockwood Kipling, the father of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

The New Floreat, by the Hon. and Rev. J. Adderley, anthor of Stephen Remarx is an excellent little book in defence of Christain Socialism. It is written in the form of a letter to an Eton boy, who had declared that he couldn't be bothered with social questions, and that Socialism was rot. Mr. Adderley has a particularly skilful way of striking the Westender between the joints of his armour; and The New Floreat, with its able defence of Labour, and its touching descriptions of the poverty and the wrongs of which the author has had so much practical experience, ought to make it well-nigh irresistible to all society people who possess a conscience. The book, like its predecessor, contains plenty of good things of alms giving, for instance, it is said that it no more gets to the root of the evil than nervine does to the bottom of toothache. We wish Mr. Adderley could persuade some of his brethren at the other end of London to have Mothers' meetings composed of rich women. It would do such a gathering much good to read in the pages before us of the effects of underfeeding—the men diseased and broken-down, children with eyes gummed together with blight and mouths breaking out in sores.

Copies of Mr. Augustus Grimble's books Deer Stalking and Shooting and Salmon Fishing are now only to be had at a premium. His new one on the same lines, Highland Sport, Messrs. Chapman will issue in a few days. This book, Mr. Grimble says, contains a selection from a series of episodes which have presented themselves to me since making my first appearance north of the Tweed. That first appearance was in 1857, and since then he has rarely missed his yearly visit to the Highlands. Apart from the picturesque aspects of Highland sport, he deals with such practical questions as legislation in reference to salmon fishing. Mr. Archibald Thorburn illustrates the work.

The German translation of Mr. Benjamin Kidd's Social Evolution under the direction of Professor Weismann, is well in hand, and will be published soon. The sales of the book keep up wonderfully well in England, and an American correspondent writes, We are all reading with immense interest Kidds Social Evolution. An index of the book has been compiled.

The Pitt Press have in preparation several additions to their series of science text-books. Professor Macalister, F. R. S., is writing a Text-book of Physical Anthropology, Mr. F. Darwin, F. R. S., the Elements of Botany, Mr. Seward, an account of fossil plants, and Mr. F. E. Beddard, F. R. S., the Distribution of animals. The latter will probably be one of the first to appear.

A single volume edition of Mr. E. F. Benson's ... is to be published shortly. It will have ... auspice by the Hon. Reginald Lister.—Colonial ... of Iota's Children of Circumstance and ... Frankfort Moore's One Fair Daughter are ... be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson.—Messrs ... will publish within a few days a popu... of Lucas Malet's successful story. The ... in. Lucas Malet is the "nom de guerre" ... of Charles Kingsley.—Mr. Bertram Mit... tory, The Curse of Clement Wayfiete ... a second edition shortly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,273 tons, Captain R N Jones, sailed yesterday for Marseillis and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1450 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Buseh (1st November) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 110 horses, 41 syas, 24 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Messrs Syed Ebrahim, and two sons, Mahomed Haroon, Syed Mahomed, Hanoowall, A. W. Fahad, Abdulla, Ebrahim Hassan, and 16 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Siam, 1588 tons, Captain H T Weighell, cleared yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mrs G Jacob, and two children, Mr Sweeney, Mr A Lucas, Mr Coiello—For Hongkong—Lieut Campbell—For Colombo—Mrs Evelin, Mr J M and Mrs Macpherson, Mr and Mrs Salomon, Col Scott, Mr H Waren, Mr J W Bukell, Mr A Mac Indoe, Mr F MacIndoe, Mr J Rogers, and four deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Arroyo		Samuel	China & Japan		Tata & Sons
C	Naderi		McAllister	Red Sea ports		B & P S N Co
F	Bezwada	5001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
G	Sahadet	1690	Ahmed			H M S Nimazie
H & J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairaz
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
L	Tannadice	1403	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
M	Alberta	3169	Davies	Not fixed, repairs		Put back for
P	Stolzenfels		Hansen	Not fixed		Glade & Co
Q	Taif	878	Fairweather	Not fixed		H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	523	Budroo	Manglore		16-11	Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Karachi		13-11	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shannon	2948	Crewe	London	17-11	P & O Co
2	Scindia	2833	Blight	Liverpool	21-11	W & A Graham
4	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	1-12	P & O Co
6	Siam	1589	Weighell	China	15-11	P & O Co
8	M Bacquesham	2740	Wallsching	China	21-11	A L S N Co
11	Columbus	229	J Jangham	P. Victoria		V E & Co
15	Pachumba	544	Rickford	Bhownagur	15-11	M V & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	Tice	Karachi	M M & Co
Assyria			Do.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Assyria (s)	Whitehead	Buseh, Nov 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, &c.
	Eden Hall (s)	Jones	Liverpool, &c.
	Amizade (brig)	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Chilka (s)	Metcalfe	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Siam, Captain Weighell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The ship Milverton, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—250 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 80 bales wool, Mooljee Thakersee; 31 bales wool, T Chimundas.

FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—6 cases peacock feathers, and 1 case stuffed birds, C Sorabjee; 8 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 160 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales skins and hides, H O H Hassum; 17½ arinseed, 12½ cwts nut meg, and 40 cwts gum, M Lalljee: 100 cwts gum, N Mowjee; 25 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatow and Co; 19 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Scindia s—3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 16 bales skins, David Sassoon and Co; 1,699 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kangra s—270 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.
Arrayo s—50 bales twist, Pallonjee Merwanjee, 100 bales twist, H Premsook; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Marques Baequehem s—25 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Siam s—57 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 19 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 17 chests opium, N J Abraham; 9 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 54 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 24 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 2 parcels cow bazar, D Mowjee; 4½ cwts ivory, M H E Ellias; 25 chests opium, F M Chinai; 16 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 30 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chutoo; 36 chests opium, M Byramjee; 12 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 8 cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy; 28 chests opium, R F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Marq Bacquchem s—100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Siam s—171½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 161 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 129 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 112 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 120 chests opium, E J Abraham; 54 chests opium, N J Abraham; 35½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal; 8 chests opium, H S Hajee Soomar; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, F M Chinai.

FOR KOBE.
Arrayo s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.
Bush, Capt, Bo, D L A, off leave, from England
Roughton, Major, Bo, Vol Arty, off leave
Carnegy, Lieut, 21st Bo I, off leave
NOVEMBER 10.
Wood, Surgn Lieut Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Jhansi
NOVEMBER 13.
Mander, Col, Bo, Genl List Infy, on leave, from Khandalla
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.
Stable, Capt, Bo, 1 N Lance Regt, to Mount Abu
Woodward, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1 N Lance Regt, on duty, to Karachi.
Greig, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1 N Lance Regt, on leave, to Mahableshwar
NOVEMBER 11.
Raymond, Lieut, 21st Bo Infy, on duty, to Sirur
NOVEMBER 12.
Tighe Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to Madras
NOVEMBER 13.
Campbell, Capt, D A A G for M, off leave, to Pachmarhi
Eleum, Surg Major, M S, I M S, on duty, to Madras
Wood, Surg Lt Col, Bo, A M S, to Poona.
NOVEMBER 14.
Bushe, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Dra Guards, on leave, to England
Fitzherbert, Lt Col, Bo, on leave, to Devlali
Lillingston, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Lancers H C, on medical certificate, to England.
Candy, Major, Bo, 14th Bo Infy, from leave, to Deesa
Dickson, Lieut, Ms, Comt Dept, on duty, to Fort St George.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 15th November, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, next the 10th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Prade Ground for Commanding Officer's parade and Route March.
Dress drill order Khaki. Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
2. Parade for Saturday next the 17th instant:—
No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in. B. L. Gun drill.
No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
3 There will be a meeting of the Club Committee at the Club on Friday the 16th instant at 6-15 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr R K Moseley, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Lucknow, on being relieved by Mr A T Webster, to officiate as Municipal Assist Dist Supdt of Police, Lucknow, vice Mr P Fitzgerald, on deputation.
Mr W H Moreland, Offg Depy Commr, Unao, on being relieved by Mr Rustomji to be Asst Settlt Officer, 1st grade, Unao.
Mr A M W Shakespear, Magte and Collr, Cawnpore, on being relieved by Mr Macpherson, to be placed on special duty in connection with the Unao Settlt.
Capt W D Thomson, 1st Bn, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept, to officiate as Cantt Magte, Allahabad, vice Capt G B Crawley, on furlough.
The Rev K E Barrow, a Sr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt by the Govt of Bengal, to be Chaplain of Benares.
Mr C Rustomji, Magte and Collr, on return from privilege leave, to Unao as Depy Commr.
Mr J Macpherson, Magte and Collr, on return from furlough, to the Cawnpore district.
Mr J S Campbell, Jt-Magte, on return from furlough, to the Farukhabad district.
Mr D Calnan, Jt-Magte, on return from privilege leave, to the charge of the Lalitpur sub-division.
Mr E St J Lawson, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Hamirpur, on being relieved by Mr R F Young, to the Allahabad district as Assist Dist Supt of Police.
Mr R Kinloch, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Jaunpur, on being relieved by Mr C H Pratt, to the Meerut district as Asst Dist Supdt of Police.
Mr H G Billson, Asst Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Kheri Forest Division of the Oudh Circle, being relieved by Mr M Hill to be attached to that Division.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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"We have examined the samples brought"
"under our notice and find that they are genuine,"
"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
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NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
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Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.

A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.
The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.
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Makes FLESH. BONE. BRAIN.
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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
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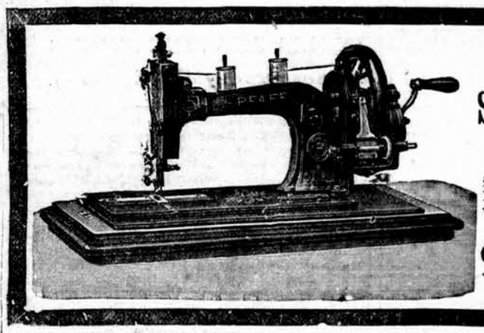

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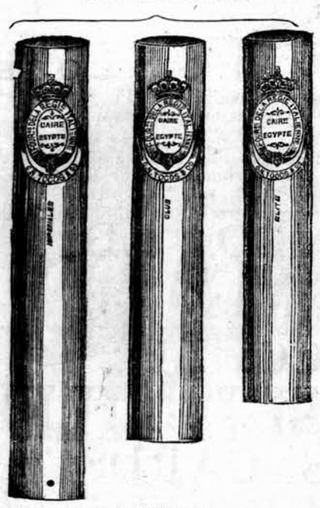

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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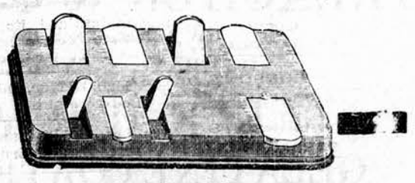

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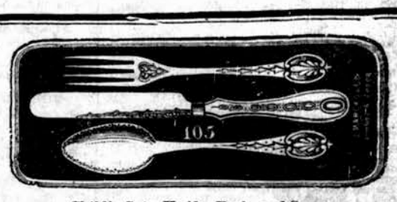

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